The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

Scenting Defeat from Afar.

A Change of Tactics in "Bill" Allen's Plans—His Friends Fear Defeat in the Gubernatorial Election, Thereby Spoiling His Chances for the Presidential Nomination, and Urge Him to Withdraw from the Contest.

TOLEDO, O., August 19.—The *Blade* this evening published the following article, based on private information, regarded by that paper as entirely reliable:

"There is a rumor afloat to the effect that the condition of the Governor's health is such that his withdrawal from the Gubernatorial contest is quite probable. His personal friends desire him to withdraw for the protection of his health and preservation of his life, while his political friends regard his defeat for Governor as certain, which result would be disastrous to his Presidential prospects. By withdrawing from the Gubernatorial contest and placing some other man at the head of the ticket, defeat in October would enable the friends of Allen to go before the National Convention with the plea that he is the only Democrat who can carry Ohio. Thurman and his friends bitterly oppose Allen's withdrawal under any circumstances, as they expect to make capital in the National Convention by the defeat of Allen and his unlimited inflation scheme. These rumors are now afloat among certain inner circles of the Democratic party, and should a change be made in the head of the Democratic ticket, it may be looked for soon."

VIDETTE.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Letter from the Ex-President of the Late Confederacy—He Declines to Address an Agricultural Fair.

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 19.—The following letter is published in the morning papers:

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 15, 1875.

Henry P. Kimball, Secretary of the Winnebago County Agricultural Society, Rockford, Illinois:

DEAR SIR: I yesterday sent to you a telegram announcing my revocation of the conditional acceptance of an invitation to address your association at their annual meeting in September next. The long period which has elapsed since the receipt of your first letter, and the considerate courtesy which has marked your correspondence, makes it the duty of the board, and to myself, that a sufficient explanation should be given of this change of purpose. Three objects, mainly, induced me to accept the invitation.

First—The hope that personal intercourse might remove some of the prejudices which had been generated by partisan factions, and nurtured by individual and sectional hate. Anxious now, as in former years, to promote the interest of our great valley of the Mississippi, and believing that with mutual confidence and co-intelligence much could be done for their advancement, I only delayed my acceptance of your invitation until it became reasonably provable that it could be met. The productive capacity of the Northwest needs for its development cheaper and safer transportation to the markets of the Southwest, and also to those of foreign countries. In England, especially, earnest attention has been directed for several years past to a more direct and economical trade with the Mississippi valley. In this connection there was a desire to confer with the Patrons of Husbandry in your rich and prosperous section to discuss with them questions involved in seeking better means of transporting your farm products to the most favorable markets, and of providing agencies which should insure larger returns to the farmer, and by such conference to learn the views of one member of the family of the Mississippi valley, a family the chief interest of all members of which is agriculture, but cultivators of such various crops as to make trade among themselves with each other easy and which it stamps upon each and all the same interests, and the same policy as to their foreign trade. To render such conference effectual, there must needs be a disposition to attend to the subject under consideration, surely not a purpose to smother it by the interposition of matters having no just relation to it.

Second—The effort was to recognize the courtesy of your board, and I was encouraged to believe that your reception of me would be beneficial rather than injurious to your association. This was more supposable, because several other agricultural societies of Illinois had, in a like manner, invited me to address their annual meetings. Yesterday I received a printed paper, being a protest of a number of your countrymen against the action of your board in their invitation to me to make the annual address at the county meeting. Thereupon I sent to you a telegram withdrawing my acceptance of the invitation under the conviction that it would not be useful or agreeable to participate in the meeting, and I now hope that neither your association nor the directors will suffer harm by the delay in procuring an orator, or by the correspondence which caused it.

Third—The object was to gratify a wish long entertained, to see in its cultivated dress a country known to me as a trackless wilderness, but that being merely a personal gratification, it may be indulged at my convenience, or postponed indefinitely

I can well believe that the cause which has changed my purpose was as unforseen by you as by me, and you may be assured that I feel no dissatisfaction towards the directors or yourself, and have suffered no personal embarrassment from the event, as the invitation was unexpected, and only acceptable as an expression of general good will. So my only regret is the loss of the opportunity to promote public interest with which the welfare of your community is identified. Again expressing the hope that the Directors or yourself may suffer no injury or annoyance, and thanking you for the kindness and consideration you have manifested,

I am respectfully yours,

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM THE TENTED FIELD.

The Fourteenth Regiment Encampment—How the Boys are Getting Along—A Fine Rain to Commence With — Handsome Camp Decorations—Visitors.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CAMP GALLAGHER,

MONONGAHELA CITY, Aug. 19, 1875.

The Fourteenth Regiment left Pittsburgh via the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway, yesterday, at 11.15 A. M., to participate in their first annual encampment at Monongahela City. The weather looked threatening, and when the command was placed in the cars at Birmingham, with nothing overhead except the broad canopy of the cloudy heavens, the outlook was consequently despondent, and a good ducking was expected. Some prayed for fair weather, and others expressed themselves emphatically as to the bad; but thanks to the efforts of the Monongahela City men, was reached without the ardor of the men being dampened, at least on account of rain. After arriving at the depot the command was formed by Colonel S. W. Hill, and a march was made to camp, which is situate about one-half mile westerly from the station. The display of the regiment was under all circumstances creditable, but it may be said right here that each and every man should utilize the time in camp to perfect himself in his particular duties. There is great room for improvement.

Hospitality.

The people of Monongahela City have acted in a very hospitable manner towards the soldiers. Conveyances were furnished for the baggage, and many articles necessary for camp were gratuitously supplied. The houses along the line of march were profusely and handsomely decorated with flags, banners and other national emblems, and the city presented what might be called a holiday appearance. After arriving at the camp ground everything immediately partook of an animated appearance, and the tents were pitched by the men in short order in the proper places assigned. The camp is pleasantly and conveniently located in a grove kindly furnished for the purpose of the encampment by O. C. House, Esq., and is located on a rolling surface a short distance from the Monongahela River. It is well adapted for a camp on account of the adjoining fields, which may be used for battalion drill, guard mount, &c. The soldiers worked faithfully all day and evening in placing their quarters in proper condition. About taps this morning, when every one wished to partake of "tired nature's sweet restorer," which was much needed, the entire camp was aroused. The rain which had been threatening all evening came down in torrents, and such avenues as 'Central' and 'Kilgore' could have been more appropriately designated Spring Garden Avenue and O'Hara street respectively. Many of the tents were thoroughly filled with water, and the occupants suddenly awakened to find themselves afloat. Many humorous anecdotes are related of the manner in which the night was spent by the unfortunates. Very few, if any, slept at all. This is general wash day, and almost the entire command is engaged in washing and drying. It was a very unfortunate circumstance that it rained the first day, as the men had not sufficiently fortified themselves against the final visitations of St. Swithin, and the result was that the bedding and clothing and many decorations in their possession were greatly injured.

Appearance of the Camp.

Under all the adversity the camp presents a very handsome appearance. The various companies have been vieing with each other to make their particular quarters more attractive and snug than the other. Company I, Captain John A. Fox, has devoted a great deal of time in decorating their street, which they have named, in honor of the approaching centennial celebration, "Centennial Avenue." They have a large streamer across their street, with the name of the street conspicuously displayed. A large flag is also strung from tree to tree just over the Company quarters, which can be seen for miles. They have many Chinese lanterns to add to the general appearance.

Company F, Captain P. D. Perchment, have been untiring in their efforts to make a creditable display, and not without success. The Captain of this company expects a number of prominent visitors from the "Smoky City," and among others is the President of the Anti-Treat Society.

Company F, Kilgore Infantry, Captain Samuel Belfore, call their street "Kilgore avenue," in honor of the well-known County Treasurer.

The other companies have not been idle, which can easily be seen by the display made. Captain James Large arrived in camp this morning with the Jefferson Cavalry, numbering thirty men.

A base ball match is being arranged between Company F and Company I, also a nine of the regiment combined against the Fidelity club of Monongahela City.

Col. Hill has determined that the men shall improve their knowledge of military tactics.

There have been a large number of visitors to the camp, including many ladies. Major Joseph H. Gray is accompanied by his family, Mrs. Babcock, of Washington, D. C., and Miss Young, of Bellefield. City Clerk George Booth is also here, and other Pittsburghers. Governor Hartranft is expected by the citizens of Monongahela City and the soldiers, and great preparations are being made to receive him. General Pearson and staff are anxiously looked for; also General Browne. VIDETTE.

THE CAMP GROUND.

Letters from Tarentum—The Meeting Not a Great Success—The Country Folks in a Measure Dissatisfied.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

TARENTUM CAMP GROUND, August 19th, 1875.

To-day closes the exercises of Tarentum Camp Ground for this year. It was expected they would be continued over another Sabbath, but the inability to secure ministers to conduct the necessary services rendered it impossible, they all having made engagements to attend other camp meetings. The tent holders are now busily engaged in making arrangements to leave, and by to-morrow at this time the grounds will be comparatively deserted. Some will remain until next Tuesday, at which time the excursion tickets run out. The meeting has not been visibly successful, very few mourners having presented themselves at the altar for prayer, but there has been a general awakening among Christians, and they will leave this sacred place encouraged and strengthened. We doubt not that much "bread has been cast upon the waters, which will return after many days."

The services of to-day have been interesting. The experience meeting at 8½ o'clock A. M., was well attended and was interesting. At 10½ o'clock A. M. Rev. W. W. Cranage preached. At 2½ P. M. Rev. John Connor occupied the stand. At 7½ o'clock P. M. Dr. Brooke preached a melting sermon.

ALEX. JR.

From Another Correspondent.

TARENTUM, August 17, 1875.

In some respects the camp meeting has not been as successful as it was hoped it would be, nor as it has been in former years. It is true there were a great many people here on Sunday, but the crowd was not so large as it was in former years. The country people, who formerly occupied tents or were accustomed to visit the camp for a day, now say that the ground is monopolized by the city people, and that they, with their country ways and dress, feel very much out of place where once they were most at home. One old gentleman, whom we met the other day while out rambling over the hills surrounding the camp, told us that he and some of the other people thought seriously of organizing another Camp Meeting Association and holding their meetings apart from the "city folk," with whom they say they cannot mingle with the same ease as with one another.

So far we have been favored with very good preaching. The sermon of Dr. Brooke, on Sunday morning, is generally conceded to have been the most studied and philosophic discourse of the week, while the sermon by Rev. Orbin, preached this morning, is as generally conceded to be the best "camp meeting" effort.

Although it has been decided to remain until next Tuesday, still quite a number of people express the determination of going home on Friday, the original "breaking up" day. So far only three or four have been converted, and many do not deem it worth while to remain since the efforts put forth are so unsuccessful. J.

Our Mt. Sewickley Letter.

MT. SEWICKLEY, August 19, 1875.

To-day opened with the sun shining brightly and ever thing pleasant and agreeable, but it seemed as though we were not to be favored with such fine weather all through the day, at least about three o'clock quite a heavy shower passed over, which rendered it rather disagreeable to outdoor service, although it seemed to have no perceptable influence on the cottagers, for at the blowing of the horn for three o'clock preaching they were seen coming in all directions towards the pavilion. Public worship was conducted by Dr. Murray, of Bridgewater, at six o'clock this morning. It was quite largely attended considering the early hour, although I confess that the attendance is not as large as it should be, simply because some of the cottagers prefer lying abed an hour longer. The experience meeting, conducted by Rev. L. McGuire, at 8 o'clock, was simply wonderful, even better than that of yesterday. No time was wasted, and somebody was always ready to speak of the joy and happiness of Christian life. At half-past ten the pulpit was occupied by Rev. B. F. Beazelle, who preached a very fine discourse from the text found in the fifth chapter of John, from the 1st to the 5th verses. The audience was greatly increased by the large arrival of visitors, who appeared deeply interested in what was being said, from the close attention they gave the speaker.

Childrens' church was held at the stand at half-past one, and Mr. Mills being absent, it was conducted by Rev. A. B. Snyder, who made an excellent substitute, for in his little speech the children took the greatest interest, and seemed highly delighted. At three o'clock services were conducted by Rev. J. Mechen, who chose for his text the 25th and 26th verses of the 16th chapter of Matthew. At the commencement of this service the rain slightly interfered for a few moments, but did not in the least influence the interest of the large audience. All went on as quietly as though the sun was shining brightly, thanks to the excellent canvas roof of the pavilion. In spite of the rain the speaker secured the undivided attention of his auditors, which highly appreciated the simplicity of his remarks.

In the evening Rev. W. Lynch preached one of his excellent entreating sermons, for which he is quite noted. His reputation as a powerful and earnest Christian is well known, and his sermons invariably have a powerful effect. Such was the case to-night, and it is needless to say that much happiness prevailed, and at the call for penitents to come and seek salvation several responded, and a season of rejoicing ensued.

A telegram was received this afternoon from New Castle, stating that Mr. Sankey and the eloquent divine, Dr. Nonans, would be here on Monday next for sure. He will remain in New Castle until Monday, when he will arrive here on the same day, and will take part in the exercises. It is expected that more happiness will be enjoyed on Mt. Sewickley next week than ever experienced before.

The ministers arrived to-day up to noon were Revs. S. F. Minor, B. F. Beazelle, A. B. Leonard, of Pittsburgh, M. J. Ingram, McClure, J. W. Kessler, Jos. Horner, W. B. Watkins, and E. A. Bitner.

We notice the arrival of Profs. Harry Horner, W. B. Slack, and J. M. Darling. It is expected that from such a trio we will have some excellent music.

Quite a number of visitors are arriving on every train, and the hacks are kept busy conveying passengers to and from the station. The hotels or boarding-houses are pretty well filled, and it must be said that this year everybody is satisfied with the boarding arrangements. The tables are well filled with the delicacies of the season, and the beds are comfortable and well supplied with covering for these cool nights. BERT.

Destructive Rain Storm.

POTTSVILLE, August 19.—At Tamaqua, last evening, the rain poured down in torrents for two hours. The cellars were submerged, billiard tables floated, and a number of saloons have been compelled to suspend business. Trains were delayed by land slides. In the lower portion of the borough, where scales are located for weighing coal, the coal dirt covered the tracks for a long distance five feet deep. The Central Railroad of New Jersey was washed, and culverts and bridges destroyed. It will require four days to clear the track. A large force of men are at work to-day.

Shut Your Mouth

to everything but Five Brothers' celebrated Tobaccos.

SECOND EDITION

THE EDITORIAL EXCURSION.

A Jaunt to the Mountains.

Trip Over the Pennsylvania Railroad to Cresson—Pleasant Social Intercourse—Discussion of Business Matters.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.

CRESSON, August 19, 1875.

The excursion party comprising the editors connected with the Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia Press Association left the Union Depot at 12:30 to-day and arrived here at 5 o'clock this evening. About one hundred members, together with ladies, have availed themselves of the opportunity to visit this famous Summer resort, and they are indebted to the courtesy of the Pennsylvania railroad for safe, speedy and comfortable conveyance. At eight o'clock this evening, after partaking of a hearty supper, the members proceeded to the chapel on the grounds and organized a meeting for the purpose of exchanging views regarding the workings of the Association, and also become better acquainted with each other. The members are chiefly very intelligent business men, whom it is a pleasure to meet. Quite a number are accompanied by their wives and children. There were in the party a number of representatives of the city press, although not members of the Association.

A Facetious Chairman.

The meeting was called to order by Col. Chill Hazzard, of the Monongahela City *Republican*, who announced that the President, E. L. Christman, of Washington, Pa., was unavoidably absent, and, that therefore, upon him devolved the duty, as Vice President, of presiding over the deliberations of the meeting. Mr. Hazzard's speech bristled with wit and happy hits and was keenly relished by all who heard it. His facetious remarks in introducing other speakers were also appreciated and enjoyed, and proved quite a feature of the meeting.

The first gentleman called on was Mr. Helsel, of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, who made a speech of much force on the amenities of journalism and the benefits derived from associations and meetings such as they were members of, and in which they were then participating. He concluded with some timely practical suggestions.

Butler County Journalism.

Uncle Jake Zeigler, of the Butler *Herald*, was next called out by a facetious remark of the Vice President. He related some of his experiences in publishing a Democratic paper in Butler county, which were anything but flattering to some of his subscribers. He also bore testimony to the fact that the Butler editors are a very happy family.

Mr. Reader, of the *Beaver Valley News*, was asked to explain some matters relating to the question of a new Court House in Beaver county, about which there has been some controversy, more or less, which he did in a neat and happy manner.

Mr. Bakewell, of the *Quadrat*, of Pittsburgh, Secretary of the Association, made some well-timed and practical remarks concerning the country newspaper press which were well received, and if followed will have a very beneficial effect.

Rev. Seovel, of your city, being observed in the chapel, was requested to relate his observations of journalism at home and abroad, and he told as much as he could in a fifteen minutes' speech, The comparison was unfavorable to foreign newspapers. The gentleman's remarks were highly eulogistic of newspapers, and were well received with the invocation of God's blessing upon them.

The Association's Business Workings.

Col. Wm. L. Foulk, the Business Manager of the Association, was next called on for a statement of the workings of the institution, which he gave in a very interesting and business like manner. He related some of the experiences of the commencement of the undertaking, and explained the advantages already derived by the members of the Association. Mr. Foulk's remarks were listened to with lively interest, and he was rewarded with "Well done, good and faithful servant" at its close.

Mr. Marshall, represented the Uniontown *Standard*, Mr. Hubbard, of the Wheeling *Register*, Mr. Dean of the Altoona *Tribune*, Mr. White, of Tionesta, Mr. Laird, of the Greensburg *Argus*, also responded to the invitation of the chairman. Some of them were called on but excused themselves for various reasons.

Business Meeting.

The members next resolved themselves into a business meeting to consider matters more nearly affecting the interests of the Association, when quite a number of suggestions and resolutions were offered of a practical nature, and the questions were very ably and intelligently discussed throughout.

The meeting continued until a late hour, and the best feeling prevailed. Some of the members will leave for their homes this morrow, while others will remain several days longer. The weather here is quite cool, overcoats being in demand in the evening. F.

THE TROUBLES IN GEORGIA.

Alleged Discovery of Letters Ordering the Massacre of Whites—Fears of Lynch Law—The Arrests Continued—Thirteen Armed Negroes Surrender—A Collision Imminent Near Waynesboro—All Quiet at Last Accounts.

NEW YORK, August 19, 1875.

The *Times'* special from Augusta, Ga. about the reported insurrection of the negroes, says: Two days since a letter was found at Williamson's store, in Washington county, at a place where the colored militia company drills, ordering the massacre of the whites on the 12th inst. The order was signed by a man named Harris, and stated that Rivers, a colored militia General of South Carolina would be present. The order said: Kill every white man and take every gun you can get, have all your companies ready; kill with axes, hoes, pitch forks, and get your powder and shot. After commencing the work in Washington county, the negroes were directed to move toward Sandlow, in Jefferson county, where they would be joined by Rivers. At first many thought this a hoax, gotten up for the purpose of scaring, but yesterday a letter was found in Jefferson county to the colored companies, and giving substantially the same instructions. The whites, apprehending danger, telegraphed for ammunition, which was furnished and distributed to local companies, and every preparation was made for a conflict, but measures were also taken to prevent a collision, and by dusk this evening eighty negroes, charged with being ringleaders in the insurrectionary plot, were arrested. It is alleged that the correspondence captured leads to a conspiracy among the negroes, extending through Washington, Jefferson and Burke counties.

It is now feared that the whites will not await a process of law, but will lynch the prisoners. Moderation is counseled, but fears for the worst are entertained. Many believe the affair has been exaggerated, and that no mischief was intended.

A letter similar to the order above given was intercepted in Hancock county some time ago, and the whites were then armed for a conflict, but none came. At present there is great alarm prevailing in the counties threatened, and the slightest impudence may cause disastrous consequences.

In an editorial notice of the above dispatch the *Times* says up to the present point the alarm seems indicerous, but we think of the possible fate of the negroes in the hands of the militia, crazy with fear, it has a serious look.

AUGUSTA, GA., August 19.—The arrests of alleged negro insurrectionists in John, Washington and Jefferson counties were continued to-day. Thirteen armed negroes came into Wrightsville and surrendered themselves. In Burke county a collision between whites and blacks seems hourly imminent. Both races are under arms, and the negroes are reported massed a few miles from Waynesboro. White scouts were fired on by negroes this morning. The Burkes people sent here to-day for troops, but, upon consultation, refused to let any companies go. A number of volunteers left for Waynesboro to-night, and it is feared that a fight will soon take place. About a hundred arrests have been made in different counties.

A dispatch from Washington county reports affairs quieter to-day than yesterday. About fifty more arrests were effected. Confessions implicating three white men have been made. Ex-Governor Herschel V. Johnson, who is Judge of the middle Circuit Court, ordered a special term of the Superior Court, to convene on Monday week, to try the offenders.

A dispatch from Burke county reports all quiet up to 11 o'clock to-night. The people are confident of their ability to suppress any attempted insurrection. The ringleaders will be arrested. The excitement is subsiding. The negroes have no cause for the contemplated rising. All the trouble was caused by a few worthless, turbulent and designing negroes, who live upon the credulity of the colored people. The whites will act upon the defensive and endeavor to arrest the ringleaders in the conspiracy, who will be tried at a special term of the Superior Court. No further trouble is apprehended, as the steps taken will be effective in preserving peace and good order in the counties of Burke, Jefferson and Washington.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Carlist Revolution in Spain.

General Dorregaray Driven to the Mountains.

An Outbreak Imminent in Hayti.

Gladstone's Pamphlets in France.

FRANCE.

Bonapartism—Gladstone's Pamphlet.

VERSAILLES, August 19.—The Republican Permanent Committee to day presented instructions to M. Buffet, Minister of the Interior, concerning the Bonapartist demonstration, newspaper articles, and the prohibition of the sale of Gladstone's pamphlet against Vaticanism. M. Buffet defended the course of the Government, and said vigorous measures had been directed against Bonapartist newspapers. He said he had received no request to authorize the sale of Gladstone's book, but would not authorize the circulation of a palemisus against the Catholic faith.

M. Buffet further explained that Gladstone's publications were allowed to be sold in shops, but were not authorized to be hawked about the streets.

Catholic Congress.

PARIS, August 19.—A Catholic Congress at Poitiers began its sessions to-day. The opening sermon was preached by the Archbishop of New Orleans.

Cardinal McCloskey

to-day received visits from the Papal Nuncio and Archbishop of Paris.

SPAIN.

Dorregaray Routed.

MADRID, August 19.—A Royal brigade, under command of Gen. Delatre, routed Dorregaray while the latter was endeavoring to penetrate into Arogania, and forced him to retreat to the mountains near Tremp, in Catalonia. Gen. Jovellar holds the mountain passes at Balagure, and will prevent Dorregaray from escaping in the direction of Lerida.

The Siege of Seo de Urgel.

BOURG DE DAME, August 19.—A Carlist force operating in the neighborhood of Celver, for the purpose of intercepting supplies between Baycerda and Seo de Urgel, yesterday captured twelve wagons loaded with provisions belonging to the Royal army. General Saballs has arrived in the vicinity of Seo de Urgel. Other Carlist bodies are approaching, and an attempt will be made to raise the siege.

HAYTI.

An Outbreak Imminent.

NEW YORK, August 19.—A West India letter says the American Minister in Port au Prince daily expects an outbreak among the Haytians. He has General Cazy lodged in his house, under the protection of the American flag, and refused to surrender him to the Government. He has requested the United States Government to send a man-of-war for his protection. Mr. Bassett's house is surrounded by a guard, who daily insults him and his family. Carol was one of the chief leaders of the outbreak recently against the President, and he has been condemned to death by the authorities.

SERVIA.

A Note from Prince Milan.

PARIS, August 19.—A Vienna special to *La Liberte* says Prince Milan, of Servia, has addressed a note to the powers who signed the treaty of Paris, complaining that he has not been informed of their intentions regarding the insurrection, which is extending into Servia, and which threatens to assume proportions which may render its suppression impossible.

TURKEY.

Offers of Intervention Declined.

BERLIN, August 19.—It is said that Austria has offered, under guarantee of the Northern European Empires, to intervene for the pacification of Herzegovina, upon the basis of reform in the administration of the Christian provinces of Turkey, but that the Porte has refused the offer.

RUSSIA.

Another Destructive Fire.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 19.—Three hundred houses were burned at Ryeff today.

THE CROP PROSPECTS.

Reports from the W

CINCINNATI, August

rent will contain what it claims as the

est and most comprehensive presentation of the western crop reports yet published, comprising about three hundred and fifty special returns from nearly as many counties in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Michigan and Kentucky, together with some from other States. They relate chiefly to wheat, oats, corn and hogs.

Wheat

Of wheat, these reports indicate in Ohio and Indiana a full average acreage. The yield is somewhat short, large losses by rain, and very inferior quality. The Illinois crop is below an average condition, largely bad quality, and inferior. In Iowa the acreage is about as usual; generally harvested in good condition; some damage by blight and other causes. The yield is large. In many places the crop is not a full average, and the quality inferior. In Missouri it is considerably short and materially damaged. In Kentucky the yield is up to an average amount, but largely and badly damaged. In Michigan there is a fair crop. In Wisconsin there is a very good crop and condition.

Oats.

There was large destruction and damage in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, and portions of Missouri, while the acreage was increased, and Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa show a large production.

Corn.

There is a largely increased acreage, very promising outside of portions of the Ohio Valley, and if the crop matures North and Northwest, will be much greater than usual.

Cattle and Hogs

generally are in better condition than a year ago, and in many sections stock is feeding upon the damaged grain.

Much information is furnished relative to other crops.

Potatoes

promise an unusually large crop throughout nearly all these sections.

GRIMWOOD IDENTIFIED.

His Father Takes Charge of the Remains — Another Body, Supposed to be that of Donaldson, Seen in Michigan.

CHICAGO, August 19.—The *Journal* representative returned from White Hall, Mich., this morning, with Grimwood's body, which has been fully identified. Men in the vicinity of White Hall claim to have seen another body, supposed to be that of Donaldson, but as yet there has been no confirmation of this statement. Grimwood's father left early this morning with the remains of his son for Bristol Station, Kendall county, where the funeral will take place.

Part of the Notes Found on Grimwood's Body.

"From the earliest dawn of childhood I have always had a presentiment that at some time, sooner or later, I was desired to rise. There are some people who make short presentiments; but, after all, presentiments are a handy thing to have around. Where would I be to-day, if I had not had a presentiment? In accordance with my presentiments I have risen, as the saying is, a point of order. Like a great many politicians, I arose by means of gas, I regret the fact that there is only two of us—Prof. Donaldson and myself—as I am to belong to

[illegible] Prof. Donaldson seems to be a very pleasant gentleman, although a philosopher and an aeronaut. Although it is scarcely an hour since I struggled into existence, I can perceive that my position is already beginning to be irksome to me, and wear upon my spirits. I can not help reflecting that if we fall, we fall like Lucifer out of the heavens, and that upon arriving at the bottom we will have to [illegible] or rather upon water, as we are now over the middle of Lake Michigan, we would be literally dead."

The President's Movements.

PROVIDENCE, August 19.—This morning the President and party went out to Coggeshall Ledge, cod fishing, meeting with good success. This afternoon the cutter Grant ran into the harbor at Block Island, and the President, Secretary Bristow, Secretary Robeson, Attorney General Pierrepont and others of the party landed. Here the President was met by Senators Anthony and Burnside, and General Woodruff, of the Lighthouse Board, and was enthusiastically greeted by the whole resident and visiting population of the island. President Grant proceeded to Ball's Ocean View Hotel, near the landing, where he held a reception for an hour or two, and afterwards dined. He will take a coast sight on with the Presidential party at five o'clock this afternoon for Long Branch.

Don't be gulled into buying inferior tobacco passed off for Five Brothers' Navy.

"The Critic"

will be out on Sunday, the 22d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Black Hills Gold Fields.

Letter from Prof. Janney, the Geologist.

THE MARINE CORPS SWINDLES.

Civil Rights Suit Against Pullman Palace Car Co.

WASHINGTON, August 19, 1875.

The Marine Corps Swindles.

A suit has been entered by the Department of Justice against Capt. Maddox of the Marine Corps, and the bondsmen of Messrs. Barnum, the contractors for furnishing clothing to the Marine Corps, to recover funds alleged to have been illegally paid said contractors.

The Black Hills Gold Fields.

Prof. Janney, writing to the Indian Bureau, dated Black Hills, July 31st, says: I found gold in placer deposits on both Spring and Rapid creeks from their headwaters to a point where they emerge from the hills, and more extended prospecting and exploration shows that in localities in the valleys of these streams, gravel bars, especially those of older formation and elevated above the present level of the streams, contain gold in quantities sufficient to yield fair remuneration for labor economically and skillfully applied, assisted by proper tools and mechanical appliances, at least a moderate amount of capital or its equivalent, and such system of working as an experience of twenty-five years has taught the miners of the Pacific slope to employ. While valuable placer deposits, as far as discovered, are by no means rich or very extensive compared with those of California, still there is enough of the precious metal to develop the country, and stock raising and agriculture will do the rest. In testing the deposits on Spring Creek, I worked out a particularly rich spot where an old channel has been cut across by the present bed of the creek, and in ten hours' work, with a small sluice, obtained five-sixths of an ounce of gold, or about fifteen dollars and fifty cents. The soldiers had previously panned out of the same place not less than two ounces of coarse gold, and on measuring the amount of gravel washed I found that the total yield was at the rate of four dollars per cubic yard, or about three cents to the pan as an average for the whole thickness of the deposit. It was truly said of this region that there was gold in the very roots of the grass, but it is not the gold of gravel bars or quartz ledges, not the gold of the miner or the geologist.

Civil Rights Suit.

Carie V. Fisher, a colored school teacher of Mississippi, has brought suit in the Supreme Court of this District against the Pullman Palace Car Co., claiming $10,000 damages for a refusal to allow her to travel in a palace car from Cincinnati to Washington.

SEASONABLE SPORTS.

The Races at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, August 19.—The first race to-day was a sweepstakes for three-year olds, one mile and a half. Only three horses started, and the race was won by Victor, Warwick second and Vinlagrette third. Time 2:48½.

The second race was a free handicap for two-year-olds, one mile. Five horses started, and they came in in the following order: Warlock, Bine Coat, Pizarro, Leather-stocking and Patience. Time 1:47½.

The third race was a free handicap for all ages, one mile and a half, and was won by Nettie Norton, P. Lorillard second, Leglister third, Brigand, the favorite, fourth Caroline fifth, Survivor sixth. Time 2:44¼.

The fourth and concluding race was a selling sweepstakes for two year olds, three quarters of a mile, and was won by Cinnamalis, Bambino second, Jennie L. third, Mollie fourth, Freebooter fifth. Time 1:21¼.

The Utica Races.

UTICA, August 19.—The largest crowd ever seen at the park attended the races to-day. The race for the 2:29 class was won by Adelaide, Annie Collins second, Bonner third, and Ben Smith fourth. Time 2:22¼, 2:27, 2:27, and 2:26½. Annie Collins won the second heat. Little Fred, the favorite, was seventh.

In the 2:18 class Fullerton was withdrawn on account of lameness, leaving Lady Maude and Nettie as the starters. The race was won by Lady Maude in three straight heats. Time 2:22¾, 2:30¾ and 2:25. The last race was trotted in rain.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 19, 1875.

Observations.

	dit.	Wind.	Weather
P. M.		W.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29		Cloudy.
			Fair.

Mean Barometer,
Mean Thermometer,
Highest Thermometer, 79.
Lowest Thermometer, 61.
Rainfall, .01.

L. A. WELSH,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 20, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle States, the lower lake region and South Atlantic States, clear or fair weather, and light winds, mostly to northwest winds, slowly rising barometer, and slight changes in temperature, but with local rains in Northern New York and near Lake Ontario.

The Ohio river will continue to fall at all stations. The Mississippi will fall at Cairo and Memphis, and rise very slightly at Vicksburg and Helena.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, August 19.—The steamer Nevada has arrived. She broke her piston when one thousand miles from Eastnet light.

MOVILLE, August 19.—The steamship Nestorian, from Baltimore, has arrived.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 19.—The Pacific Mail steamer City of Panama, from Panama and way ports, has arrived.

FARTHER POINT, August 19.—The steamship Phoenician, from Glasgow, has arrived.

The Illinois Ku-Klux.

SPRINGFIELD, August 18.—Nothing further has been received by the State authorities from the Franklin county Ku-Klux. The action of the authorities of this county has stimulated the Williams and Jackson authorities, who are now organizing the militia of their counties, to be supplied with arms by the State, which the Governor has promised to send them.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Brief Mention of Petty Criminalities.

MRS. SHEEHAN is charged with disorderly conduct, before Alderman Thomas, by Bridget Richards. Defendant entered $100 bail for a hearing this evening.

GEORGE PIAGETT, of the Shakespeare House, the man who was discharged from court on one of Mary McCarthy's defective commitments, was re-arrested yesterday, and gave bail to appear at court for keeping an illegal dance house.

NATHAN JACKSON made an information yesterday before Alderman Milliken, charging J. Luwelle with larceny by bailee. Jackson alleges that Luwelle illegally obtained a one dollar greenback from him and now refuses to return it. Warrant issued.

WM. J. FRIAR called on Alderman Larkin yesterday, and charged A. D. and Benjamin Walker with assault and battery. He alleges that defendants took hold of him in a violent manner, and kicked him. In each case $300 bail was entered. Friar also made an information charging A. D. Walker with surety of the peace. In this case the allegations are that A. D. threatened to take Friar's life, and called him a thief, &c. Bail was entered in $500 on this charge. The hearing will take place on Saturday morning, at ten o'clock.

JAMES MCMARLIN, a McKeesport constable, was arrested yesterday on a charge of assault and battery, and brought before Alderman Kreuter. The prosecutor is Jas. H. Evans, of McKeesport. A warrant was given into the constable's hands for the arrest of Evans on a charge of assault and battery. When he came across the latter and showed the warrant, Evans, it appears, attempted to get away, and the constable, it is alleged, drew forward a revolver and shot him in the side. The wound, though not of a dangerous character, laid him up for a time, and immediately upon his recovery he entered the charge, as stated above. The defendant gave bail for a hearing.

AN INFORMATION was made by Peter Feld against his brother Christ, of the South Side, charging him with false pretense. Alderman Milliken disposed of it. To him the story was told that Christ had sold Peter had been told by his brohther that he would heve to pay but eight or ten dollars as the balance due on the license, but that when he came to settle with the County Treasurer, he (Peter) found he had to pay a hundred and forty dollars. When the case came to be herd before the 'Squire, the defendent testified that he had told his brother the exact amount due, and the transferr of the license would cost eight or ten dollars. Considering the case to have been simply a misunderstanding, and that had the representation of the plaintiff been true, it would not have made out a case of false pretenses, as the prosecutor could easily have ascertained the facts by going to the office of the County Treasurer. The Alderman discharged the defendant.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Gen. Sheridan arrived in Salt Lake City yesterday evening.

—Secretary Belknap and party left Helena, Montana, on the 17th for Carrol and Bismarck.

—The Liverpool Board of Trade has begun the inquiry into the loss of the steamship Abbotsford.

—There is a bad break in the Erie canal six miles west of Schenectady, which will take several days to repair.

—Jno. M. Leavitt, of the Courtney Bay Glass Works and Allan Brothers, founders, of St. John, N. B., have made an assignment.

—The appointment of Hon. D. M. Key to succeed ex-Prresident Johnson in the Senate gives universal satisfaction in East Tennessee.

—Heavy rains are reported throughout Colorado and New Mexico, and the prospects for an abundant grain crop are unusually promising.

—Robert Bonner has purchased the trotting horse Grafton from Richard Pennington, of Lexington, Ky., for $35,000. Grafton has trotted a trial mile in 2:15½.

—An Elevating Association has been formed in Buffalo. The charge is to be one cent per bushel, including five days storage —seven-eights to grain, and one-eighth to the vessel.

—Senator McDonald, of Indiana, made a speech at Urbana, Ohio, Thursday night, which was mainly in reply to Senator Morton's speech delivered at the same place some days ago upon financial matters.

—Henry Jackson, colored, an escaped convict, who was shot a few nights since since while attempting to break into the residence of Mr. Kennedy in Ft. Pickering, died in jail at Memphis on Thursday from his wounds.

—Owing to cold, cloudy and wet weather in Illinois, corn is growing rank, but not filling properly, and unless this process commences soon, frost will catch it. Great anxiety prevails among the farmers regarding the coming corn crop.

—The survey of the steamer City of Peking, at San Francisco, is practically completed. The repairs will probably cost $125,000 to make her stronger than when new. She will probably go on the dock next week. The strain is attributed to bad stowage in the passage from New York.

—A convention of colored people of Virginia to consider matters perta

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND.
AUGUSTUS BECKERT.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL.

Bonds at Frankfort 85¾.

Petroleum at Antwerp 24½.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 113¾.

The New York *World* speaks of Allen, of Ohio, as a "confidence currency man." A Democratic paper generally understands its own politicians.

To denounce salary-grabism, and then obsequiously support the claims of a notorious salary-grabber, is the latest form of Democratic consistency,—and honesty.

Jeff. Davis consents to cancel his engagement to speak before the Winnebago Agricultural Society. In view of the pressing character of the request, this is certainly generous.

The discovery of the body of Grimwood, and its certain identification, makes it entirely clear that Donaldson was also drowned in Lake Michigan. This disposes of all fancies as to their having gained the woods along the Michigan coast.

The Republican party came into power in New York January 1, 1872, found an unprovided debt of $20,260,755.91, and this debt was paid except $605,887.16. The present Governor, Tilden, prates how *he* reduced the tax millage! A model Democrat, he.

Careful observers are of the opinion that Thurman's effort, in Ohio, to puff away the inflation feature of the Democratic platform, and thus concentrate the votes of his party, is a failure, and that the majority for the Republican ticket will be very large.

Fears are now entertained of a general rising of the Sclavonic races, as a feature of the war with Turkey. Servia and Greece have formed a treaty of alliance against Turkey. The other great powers begin to fear that the insurrection may yet work injury to them.

The Black Hills miners show themselves to be prudent men. They establish and locate their claims before leaving, and as soon as the Indian titles are extinguished these claims are to be recognized. The Indians, however, have suddenly discovered that their title has increased value.

Hon. Samuel Henry, who has represented the people of Cambria county in the Legislature for two terms, fell from the cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday, and was instantly killed. The deceased was highly esteemed in his county, and held a prominent position in the bank at Ebensburg.

It is estimated that the full cost to Col. Baker, of his imprudence in assaulting a young lady in a railway car, will be $50,000. He will be cashiered, thus losing the value of his commission, which is from $40,000 to $45,000. He will pay his fine and the expenses of trial, at least $5,000; and withal, must serve a year in prison, and suffer absolute social degradation. Severe, but deserved.

The unsettled, and lawless condition of affairs in Ecuador does not promise well for the future of that Republic. The President has been assassinated, and there continues an intestine war, which has no other object than the acquisition of power. While those who are in the minority refuse to submit, nothing but continuous war can follow. This is the evil suffered by the South American republics.

It is believed that the letters, the discovery and interception of which gave the information which led to the arrest of the negroes in Georgia, were written by whites with the view of perpetrating a hoax. Those who arrested the negroes are said to be crazy with fear, and danger exists of their lynching the negroes. It is very evident there was no intention, on the part of the negroes, to massacre the whites.

The idea of a negro insurrection in Georgia is, on its face, an utter absurdity. Why should they originate an insurrection? If they are not suffering oppression and outrage in some form, there is no reason for it, and it is extremely unlikely that a class of people noted for their quiet, inoffensive demeanor, should suddenly combine to murder and pillage. There is either nothing in this, or a totally different class of facts at the bottom.

The revolt against the Turkish Government is steadily spreading, and has taken on the character of a religious war. The feeling between the Christian population and the Turks is so intense, that it must lead to a fierce and even inhuman struggle. It is known to the revolters that no mercy will be shown them, and to the Turks that the contest against them will be unsparing. The troops last sent to the rebellious region fear to enter the mountain passes, knowing the fearful slaughter that awaits them.

The running down of a pleasure yacht by Queen Victoria's steam yacht, is not so explained in the dispatch on the subject as to free the officers of the Royal yacht from severe blame. The fact that one yacht was under sail and the other under steam, indicates that the latter's movements should have been so perfectly under control as to have avoided the accident. The sail yacht was engaged in saluting the Royal vessel when the accident occurred, —and probably did not observe how near it was; yet the danger of collision was discovered in time to have avoided it, had the Royal yacht been properly managed. Of course, royalty cannot be investigated, and the shield of queenly protection will be extended over the officers, who are members of the Royal navy, and hence amenable to the laws which govern it, and to the admiralty board. But to investigate them is to impliedly investigate the Queen, which is not permissible. It was a sad affair.

It is claimed that the proper blending of certain kinds of American iron will give advantages in the use of this material for ship building purposes, which will enable our builders to successfully compete with English ship-builders. The tensile strength obtainable will be from 75,000 to 85,000 pounds, while English iron is only 45,000 pounds. We have thus an iron of from 75 to 80 per cent. greater strength on an average than that of Great Britain. This will permit of a reduction of *one-third in the weight of iron* used in the ship, and leave the ship 17 *per cent. stronger than if made of the usual weight of British iron.* This more than equalizes the cost of material, giving us actually an advantage over England. And further, it greatly aids in equalizing the cost of labor in construction, and largely increases the earning power of our ships by their ability to carry one-third more *dead* weight in freight. No facts can speak more strongly than these as to our ability to regain the lost American commerce.

The *Post* admits its shame, at last. It answers that it did and does approve the course of President Pierce in driving out the Topeka Legislature by the use of military force. This was the most arbitrary use of military power ever made in this country, and was done in the interest of the slave-power, and for the suppression of free State sentiment. This very paper, which approved all that, under Democratic rule, howled terribly at the presence of a military officer in the Louisiana Legislature, though he was there, not at the command or by direction of the President, but at the request of members of the Legislature. Such a confession of political turpitude we do not remember to have seen before. It also answers that it favors back pay, Salary Grabber Randall for the Speakership of the next House of Congress. All this is clearly and unequivocally confessed. So the virtue that prompted its early denunciation of salary grabbers has departed, and it bows submissively at the feet of the chief Salary Grabber in this State! This clearly illustrates its utter abandonment of political principle, and typifies the *status* of the party it represents. So be it. We will have ample use for these facts hereafter. Now as to the question it asks us, we will candidly answer—we do not remember.

Senator Burnside particularly, and Rhode Island generally, have been doing the honors to President Grant. The latest phase of the entertainment was a clam bake. Those Rhode Island clam bakes are savory institutions, worthy a voyage to enjoy. Our readers will pardon a mid-summer reminiscence, *apropos* of this subject, and descriptive of this New England specialty. We once attended a clam bake, in Rhode Island. A trench, ten feet wide, and twenty to thirty feet long, in which large rocks were being heated, constituted the first feature of the preparations. Tables for twenty-five hundred persons were prepared. The rocks properly heated, damp seaweed is spread over them, and on this one hundred bushels of soft-shell clams were poured, while around the edges were placed tin pans containing fish, chickens, dressing, and the like. Corn and sweet potatoes were added, and a sail cloth spread over the steaming mass. The fragrance inspires a wonderful appetite. Once at the table, the clams are taken from the shell, the head thrown back, the eyes shut, mouth opened, and the clam deftly dropped,—into eternity. A clam bake is productive of perfect physical satisfaction, and its memory is a joy forever. It is no small thing to enjoy a Rhode Island clam bake.

PRESIDENTIAL SURMISES.

During the period when General Grant was at the head of the army, he was a silent, observant man, whose reticence called out from Horace Greeley the bitter taunt that he was a "spurred and booted sphinx." Since he became President he has mingled freely with the people, and has been ready to converse on current topics with all intelligent comers. His course this Summer does not differ from the past; but certain journals see special significance in it all, and think that the Rhode Island visit has special reference to his successor in office. The theory is set up, that if President Grant shall not find the Third Term project feasible, he will dictate his successor, and in doing this, is just now inclined to select General Burnside. The simple truth is, as to the Rhode Island visit, General Burnside, while at Long Branch, in the early part of Summer, visited the President, invited him to Rhode Island, and the invitation was accepted. The social and dignity-loving Burnside then invited other prominent gentlemen, and thus there was a large company of prominent gentlemen assembled, for purposes of social enjoyment merely, at his home in Providence. Whatever political conversation may have been indulged, it is very clear that the visit was not planned with any purpose of developing a Presidential candidate.

President Grant undoubtedly wields a large influence in the Republican party. He is a firm and decided Republican to begin with. He possesses strong traits of character, is clear-headed, sagacious, and an excellent judge of men and measures. It is very natural that he should wield a large influence, irrespective of his position at the head of the Government. That he seeks to wield this influence, or wishes to dictate the policy of the party, we do not for a moment believe. The truth is, President Grant is either misunderstood, or misrepresented, by many of the papers. That he is possessed of ambition we do not doubt, nor is it to his discredit. But his entire history shows that he has not been a self-seeking man. He entered the service, at the beginning of the war, as simple clerk, accepted but did not seek the command of a company of soldiers, rose to a regimental command, and then to a Brigadiership,—all without a single expression of desire on his part. He did his duty, wherever placed, but did not ask preferment. His services soon gave him promotion after promotion, till he at last filled the special office of General of the Army. The Presidency sought him, and his renomination was spontaneously made. He has never been a self-seeker, and we argue that he does not seek to dictate the future policy of the party.

It is, however, positively ridiculous to speak of General Burnside as his successor. If such a scheme were being planned, it would not be promoted by a clam-bake. The war record of Burnside is not particularly in his favor, and, while he is popular in Rhode Island, he does not possess the National reputation necessary for a Presidential candidate. The truth is, General Burnside, while a gentleman and an agreeable person, is not possessed of personal force, or even remarkable vigor of intellect. The Senatorial duties require all the mind he is possessed of. He is pleasant as a man, and therefore it seems ungracious to criticise him, but certainly his calibre is sufficiently understood for the idea of making him a Presidential candidate to be utterly scouted. While we fully comprehend that two nominations cannot be made from the East, it would appear, judging by ordinary rules, that the mention of Burnside and Frelinghuysen is more for the purpose of tickling their fancies and quietly putting them to rest than anything else. It is little short of comical to seriously propose either of them. We have heavier Presidential timber.

During the coming autumn, after State elections shall have been held, we will have a clearer atmosphere on this Presidential issue than we now have. There was never a time when nominations depended more clearly on the issue of State elections than now. If the Republican party shall carry Ohio and Pennsylvania, it will totally recast the probabilities as to candidates. If these States shall be carried by the Democracy, there will be no trifling over weak men. It will be understood that the struggle will be earnest and close, and platforms and candidates will be provided accordingly. Thus all that is arranged at the present will go for little. But all else aside, we have no hesitancy in declaring that the President has no part in intrigue in behalf of special persons. No man believes more fully than he in the right of the people to make their own selections, and he is not likely to enter into petty intrigues against them. Events are shaping up the Presidential issue,—and these relate to the future. The elections, and the operations of the Democrats in Congress will have much to do with the issue.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OVER THE OCEAN.

Ramblings in the Old World.

Sketches in Switzerland and Germany—An Alpine Storm—The Virtues and Vices of Baden Baden—Visits to Berne, Lausanne, Freyburg, Interlaken, &c.

[We recently published a letter received in this city by relatives of a young lady resident of Pittsburgh, who is now traveling in Europe. Following is another communication from her vivacious and entertaining pen, and it affords us pleasure to give it space in our columns because we know it will interest many of our readers.—Ed.]

BADEN BADEN, July 30, 1875.

My last was dated Geneva, and though we made a most enjoyable visit of four days, yet we were anxious to go on our journey, and the more especially as we were gradually nearing our Western home. We left Hotel de Russia and our beautiful rooms, facing on Quai de Mont Blanc, at eleven o'clock. We came to Geneva by lake, but preferred leaving it by rail—to obtain the different views of scenery. We enjoyed the ride of three hours in going to Berne, passing the towns of Lousanne and Freyburg, Lousanne is a quiet little town situated in the centre of the Junto hills. Freyburg contains the Cathedral Church of St. Nicholas, which has the famous organ of which you have read, with 67 stops and 1,800 pipes, some of which are 32 feet long. It has also a great curiosity in the shape of a tree with quite an interesting story. The tree is four hundred years old and twenty feet in circumference. After the battle of March, which was fought on the Lake of Marah, a young soldier was dispatched to Freyburg, a distance of ten miles, to convey the tidings of the victory of the Swiss, and so anxious was he to do it, that he ran the whole way, and had only strength to breathe the word "victory," when he fell dead. The branch of lime tree which he carried in his hand was planted on the spot, and, as tradition has it, has remained for four hundred years. We had an hour and a half to visit Berne. It stands on the left bank of the river Aar, and derives its name from "Baren," the German bear; the figure of the bear is not only conspicuous in the armoral bearings of the Canton, but on the dwelling houses, stores and fountains. We went around to the University promenade, which rises about one hundred feet over the river, and from there had a lovely view of the Berneso Alps. Specimens of wood carvings are very numerous here. They are perfectly exquisite, but rather expensive; they are also very hard to carry with you from place to place. About six o'clock we changed cars for Thun (pronounced Tune), a very picturesque spot situated on Lake Thun. We took a steamer for Newhaus, and went so rapidly that we soon arrived at our place of destination. From Newhaus to Interlaken we went by rail, and arrived in about a half hour. Interlaken is so called because it is between two lakes—lake Thun and Brieny. It is a summer resort, and the season having commenced, it is very gay indeed. Our hotel, "The Victoria," was magnificently situated in full view of the "Jungfrau." The town itself is small, but the grounds of the hotels are laid out in shrubbery, lawns, rockeries, fountains, and everything to please the eye. Our hotel had the liveliest fountain at the foot of the stairs, with statuary, mosses and ferns. On either side of the long stairways are flowers, making the very air delightful. By the way, nearly all the hotels on the continent that we have visited cultivate flowers in this style. They are found everywhere and in such abundance. We staid at Interlaken two days and two nights, and were loathe to leave the beautiful spot. We took the second story of the cars on our way to Brienze, and such magnificent scenery as feasted our eyes in every direction. At Brienze we took a steamer for Hartman. On the boat was a party of Swiss school boys, with their teachers, going to visit the "Falls of Griesback," the "Niagara of Switzerland." We had a good view of them from the steamer. They are formed by two lakes on the top of the mountain, and before they reach the base they form fourteen different falls dashing through chasms and over rocks, and it is customary to illuminate them by red, white and green lights, by the dependencies of the hotel on the side of the mountain. We were sorry to lose our Swiss school boys, for they entertained us all the way, singing such sweet, earnest songs. From Brienz we took a diligence to Stanstad via the "Brunig Pass." We are so desirous to see all these magnificent views of the Alps, and by taking these different routes, are so happy repaid. Brunig Pass is not near so high or grand as "Simpson," but the scenery was grand, and to see some of those rocks reaching far over the carriages and precipices, that you could almost imagine a jar would throw you over into the ravine below. The cascades, rolling and sporting along, losing sight of them for awhile, and again they are bursting out more frightful than ever. They cannot boast of a "Niagara cataract," but these have the advantage of grand and varied scenery which Niagara has not.

A Storm in the Alps.

Before our ride was over we encountered a terrible storm—a storm among the Alps. The only combined command language suitable for a description of the storm; to see the lightning play, while the thunder echoed and reverberated from peak to peak, until it would burst out again in some valley below. The rain came down in torrents, but with forethought our party were prepared for it with rubber shoes and waterproofs. We left the carriage for the steamer. A number of ladies were less fortunate, and presented a forlorn appearance—their clothes and hats being literally ruined. Our ride on Lake Lucerne was intensely interesting. This one is the grandest for mountain scenery in all Switzerland. We arrived at Lucerne before dark, and visited some of the stores and bridges. The only great sight it has is the Lion of Lucerne, a monument erected to the memory of twenty-six officers and one hundred and sixty soldiers who died in defending the royal cause. The model (and we saw it in wood, stone, &c.) represents a lion of colossal size, twenty-eight feet by eighteen feet, cut from a solid piece of sand stone; the lion holds a fleur-de-lis in his paws, which he endeavors to protect with his last breath; his life blood is oozing from a wound made by a spear, which still remains in his side.

The Beauties of Baden Baden.

We were sorry we couldn't remain another day at Lucerne, for there are several interesting sights, one to see a sunrise from Mt. Righ—but we hastened to our next place of resort, Baden Baden. Mr. McC. thought it would be a delightful place to spend the Sabbath, but indeed it will be. I am not so enthusiastic as I was at the commencement of our travels two months ago, but really words cannot express the beauty of the spot. It is the very perfection of earthly loveliness. Baden Baden is the most fashionable watering place in Germany, and from thirty thousand to forty thousand idlers, pleasure seekers, and wealthy resort to it annually. It is situated on the banks of the Oos and perfectly embosomed by the majestic hills of the Black Forest. Its springs have been long and favorably known, even in the days of the Romans, and the new Schloss, now belonging to the Grand Duke, occupied the site of a Roman villa and baths. The waters of the springs are warm, very warm, the principal one having a temperature of 153° Fahrenheit. The taste is saltish, the water clear. The quality is saline, with a mixture of muriatic and carbolic acid, and a small portion of silica and oxyde of iron. The hot springs are thirteen in number, and just think the portion of the town from which they issue goes by the name of "Hell." Our hotel, the "Del Europe," is just opposite the Trink-halle; it is a beautiful hall, the front ornamented with frescoe representing legends of the "Black Forest." Here is where we go to drink of the water. The water is conveyed to this place from the springs by pipes, and visitors drink it between the hours of 6½ and 7½ A. M., promenading around the piazzas; meanwhile the band discourses most excellent music. The great and universal rendezvous, however, is the "Conversation," a building with a Corinthian portico, including an assembly room, containing tables on which "roulette" and "rouge-et-noir" are played. On the other side are ball room and a theatre. In front of this is a small Chinese pagoda, which alone cost 70,000 francs, and so brilliantly lighted at night that the whole effect is perfectly bewitching. We are literally gay here. We rise early, drink of the water before breakfast, and think the effect will be very beneficial. I can compare it safely with "Central Park. The hotels are just in the midst of these hills, lovely lawns, terraces, deep glens, winding roads, ivy rocks, and drives of the most charming description. On the Sabbath we went to church—an English Episcopalian Church. The services were short, and the sermon disappointed us very much. It would have been a task for us to have decided whether the beauties of nature as laid out before us were not a better communion on the text of Scripture selected than the efforts of the minister to explain and expound. The text, an appropriate one for travelers in a beautiful land, "The heavens declare the goodness of God and the earth his handiworks," was handled in the school-boy essayical style. Oh, to write on such a subject in such a style—in such a place; even the roses spoke with more eloquence than he. The goodness of the Creator, the very air, is redolent with the perfume of flowers and orange-blossoms. Our hotel is the perfection of neatness and beauty; in fact throughout our journeyings we have been especially fortunate in this respect; good hotels everywhere; plenty of meat, chickens, vegetables and fruits; our desserts are generally pastry, and then fruit. To-day, perhaps because it is the American's Fourth of July, we had an unusual abundance of good things. To-morrow at nine A. M. we leave here, and we will be truly sorry to leave these pleasant walks and lawns behind. We go direct to Mayence by rail, then down the Rhine to Cologne. We do not go to Berlin—the distance being great. We will, therefore, be deprived of the pleasure of meeting our friend, Mr. Sloan. We stop at Bonn, then Heidelberg, Cologne, Brussels, then on to Paris, to be there (Dio Volente) on next Sabbath. We expect to spend a week there, and then on to the Island of Great Britain. We anticipate much pleasure in visiting Old Ireland. I have not forgotten the address of Prof. Witherow —Londonderry—and if possible will call and see the sister of my friend, Miss Witherow, of Allegheny City. We have written to Miss Rosa Klee, giving an outline of our plan. We hope to see her as we pass near where she is. As yet we have received no reply from her, but expect to from one of our party on our return trip. S. A. H.

LETTER FROM OHIO.

Condition of the Wheat, Corn and Hay Crops—Effect of the Wet Weather Upon Them—Business Prospects—A Rough Winter Anticipated—The Gubernatorial Campaign—Attitude of the Voters.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MOUNT VERNON, O., Aug. 16, 1875.

After the long season of rainy weather, the last few days have been unusually pleasant in this part of Ohio. But little rain has fallen for over a week, only occasional showers having visited us which last but a short time. No time was lost by the farmers last week in saving their crops, which were already in a damaged condition, and in many instances wheat was placed under shelter in a very damp state. In other cases the sheaves were opened and subjected to the drying influences of the sun for a day or two, after which the grain was threshed and prepared for sale. New wheat is now being brought to market in considerable quantities, and while it is not at all in even a fair condition yet it is admitted that the flour which can be made therefrom will be at least passable, and will find a ready sale. The wheat sprouted a great deal while standing in the shocks, which did it more injury than anything else could have done, but on account of it being quickly moved as soon as the weather would admit this was arrested in time to avert damage to the extent that was apprehended. The crop will be mostly saved, possibly about one-third being set down as a total loss. But little oats have been cut in Ohio, and notwithstanding the flooded fields in this part of the State, it was quite fortunate that the sickle had not been applied until the rains were over. Hundreds of acres are now being harvested, and the yield will be a good one, though the grain will be necessarily placed upon the market in a third rate condition.

Prospects for Corn.

The heavy rains have been regarded as favorable to the corn crop, for the most part, but some new developments have been brought to light within the past few days. While the fodder will possibly be the largest which has been seen in Ohio for many years, the corn has been "basted" in many locations on account of so much wet weather just at the time it appeared in blossom. This will prove a serious obstacle in the way, and has already had the influence to make the farmers less hopeful of as abundant a crop as they had anticipated. In this part of the State the corn fields are especially free from weeds, which left the tender stalks at liberty to grow without being choked.

The Hay Crop.

A large amount of grass was cut during the rainy season, which was put into the barns in a very bad condition. Some of it was wet a number of times, which almost destroyed it, and rendered it unfit for use. A portion of the hay crop was saved with but little injury. That portion of it which is being harvested at the present will be by far the best, and although it is quite ripe, it will be put under shelter and in stacks, without suffering from the rain. Hundreds of acres of grass have been cut within the last week, and still the sound of the mowing machine may be heard only a short distance from town. Most of this week will be occupied in finishing up the entire harvest, which has been the most tedious one ever experienced within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant.

The Damage Done.

The extent of the damage done cannot be ascertained until it can be definitely learned to what degree the corn crop has suffered. This county being quite level, was inundated but little by high waters, as it is traversed only by small streams. The land, however, was covered with water which, especially south of this place, did not run off for several days and even yet the soil is very wet. Along the Muskingum and Licking rivers, in adjoining counties, the corn fields were entirely inundated, and the grain badly overflowed. The loss along the rivers was, as a consequence, much heavier, and cannot be computed at this writing. Vast fields of wheat, oats and grass were destroyed, and the grain, which had been cut, carried away by the swift current.

The Business Outlook.

Business in Mount Vernon is dull in all departments of trade. Failures are becoming quite common—two having taken place last week, viz: W. H. Barnes, wholesale and retail dealer in notions, and E. B. Ellis & Co., grocers. The liabilities of the former are placed at $14,000, with assets which will probably reach $8,000. A statement has not as yet been made by the latter firm, so nothing definite can be arrived at. Failures here usually wind up in assignments instead of proceedings in bankruptcy, as is the prevailing custom in your city. There is not that hopeful feeling among merchants that was exhibited last spring as to the outlook for the future. It is generally believed that a hard winter is only a few months in the future, and that even in this small place there will be a large field for acts of charity, in feeding the hungry and clothing the destitute. Two extensive machine shops are in operation here, but like all other manufacturing establishments, they are compelled to dispose of their work on time, from which they realize sufficient proceeds, by getting it discounted at the banks, to keep the machinery in motion. There is more activity among commission merchants here than in any other business. Messrs. Graff & Carpenter, formerly of Pittsburgh, are doing a thriving business, and their success is assured.

Prevailing Diseases.

Small-pox has visited a number of families in Mt. Vernon during the present summer, and only a few weeks ago the GAZETTE contained an account of the Fifth ward citizens who burned down the "pest houses" to the ground which had been provided for the reception of patients. A number of new cases have made their appearance within the past few weeks, but at the present time the contagion is confined to one or two families. A few miles south of here, however, the diseases have raged to an extent which proved alarming in the village and neighborhood where it seemed to have free course. No less than about forty-five cases are reported, a number of which proved fatal. By far the most prevalent disease now is typhoid fever, which is raging to some extent both in the town and country. There is no doubt but that it has been brought about by the continued wet weather and the consequent rapid growth of vegetation together with the heavy atmosphere. In one or two families the fever has prostrated nearly every member of the same, and is of such malignant type that mortality has followed. Outside of the diseases named the general health of the community is good, although fears are entertained that the damp condition of this level country will bring about fever and ague this fall.

The McCormick Murder

is still shrouded in mystery. There was quite a sensation here a few days ago on account of the arrest of a man named Barnes, who was accused of being the murderer, but subsequent developments proved that Mr. E. had been placed in limbo for fighting, and not for any other cause. Efforts have been making ever since the killing of McCormick and spring to ferret out his assassin, but up to this writing they have proven unavailing. When the right man is found, it is generally conceded that he will prove to be a resident of this place.

Political.

The political campaign in Ohio has already been opened, and the canvass by both parties promises to be thorough and exciting. The issues which demand the attention of the orators are, no doubt, well known to your readers, and as much depends upon the result of the Fall election, vigorous efforts are being made to do effective work before the result is made known at the polls. The Republicans are much more active than they were a year ago, and in various towns throughout the State Hays clubs are being organized to more systematically carry forward the campaign. It is quite noticeable that when large Political Mass Meetings are held, there is not that inclination to make a display that has been the custom of late years, but voters turn out to hear what may be said, and go home to meditate upon what they have heard. It is well known that the Bourbon party is divided on the currency question and this divison threatens to be of such a serious character that the election of Hays to the Governorship of the State is claimed by at least twenty thousand majority. Last Fall a great many Republicans failed to go to the polls at all; this year they will rally to the support of the principles advocated by this party, and by a handsome majority, show that they scorn the idea of Democratic trickery and repudiation.

Personal.

Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, is enjoying a summer saunter at his residence a mile below town where he is sojourning with his family. He will not return to Washington for several days.

A number of Pittsburghers are visiting here among whom are Mr. John McConnell and wife, and Miss Alice Hutchison. They will spend the greater part of the summer months here before returning to Pittsburgh.

SCRIPSI.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

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OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

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JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The German War Office has invited General Meigs, of the United States army, to witness the military manœuvres in Silesia next Autumn.

Wm. Braden, a prominent merchant and real estate dealer of Indianapolis, has made an assignment of all his property. His liabilities are $150,000, and his assets are valued at $270,000.

The body of Rev. Dr. James Richards, of Charlestown, W. Va., who was accidentally killed in the railroad station at Edinburgh, Scotland, has arrived at New York, and will be taken to Auburn for interment.

Dispatches from McLeansboro, Ills., say Mrs. Charles M. Oglesby, living near Walpole, was found in her house last Monday, with her throat cut from ear to ear, and the razor with which the act was done was lying on the floor. Her husband, a young man twenty-three years old, formerly from Pozen county, Indiana, was arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed.

The suit of Henry W. Putnam, a wealthy New York inventor and merchant, against E. D. Wetherbee et als., which has been in the United States Circuit Court, Massachusetts District, for upwards of a year past, and which created so much interest among bottlers of soda and other drinks, was decided last week by Judge Shepley of the United States Court at the May term, held in Boston, in favor of the complainant, Putnam, and a perpetual decree was ordered, restraining the defendants and referring the case to a Master to take an account of profits realized by the defendants, and damages resulting to the complainant. This case has, also, created a great deal of interest among professional men, particularly among those engaged in patent causes, owing to the peculiar questions of fact and law involved in the case, which were of such a character as to make it a leading and marked case in the adjudications and decisions of patent cases. The counsel employed in this case and who argued it on the 17th of May last, were two of the most prominent at the American bar in the practice of patent cases, Thomas H. Dodge, Esq., of Worcester, appearing for Putnam, the complainant, and B. F. Thurston, Esq., of Providence, R. I., for the defendants.—*Nashua Gazette.*

The above is of much interest to bottlers of this State, and is also of general interest to the public, since the decision reiterates a fact which ought to be generally known and understood, namely, that an improvement on a patent article, even though letters patent may have been issued for such improvement, does not give the owners or assignees of said last named patent the right to make, sell or use the entire article without a license from the original patentee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New patent car for inclined planes conveniently arranged to carry passenger and vehicles at the same time. Descriptive circular sent on application. Address,

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N. W. corner 4th and Race streets,
174-MWF Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.

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GREAT ORIGINAL
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At 25c, New Colors in Alpacas.
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Black Mohair Alpacas,

At 25c, 31c, 37½c, 50c and 62½c.
Best value ever offered in these prices.

Black All Wool Cashmeres

MOST DECIDED BARGAINS.
From 62½c to $1 per yard.

Splendid Bargains in
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From lowest to finest qualities.

Our Best Black Dress Silks are now selling rapidly, being much under value. New and desirable shades in Colored Dress Silks just opened at $1.50, usually sold at $1.75 to $2.

New Tycoon Repps.
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SUMMER DRESS GOODS!
AT MOST
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Jos. Horne & Co.,
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PENN AVE.,

Have now opened a Choice Line of

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In the new Fall Colorings of Indigo, Marine, Seal Brown, Prune, Myrtle and Steel.

TRIMMING VELVETS,

To match all the above shades.

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FROM $2.00 PER YARD UP.
BLACK
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In all qualities, soft-finish, and
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We hear from all sections. It is a great relief to turn to better, brighter things, such as we present by

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, August 20, 1875.

The home finance market continues without special feature. The banks are still careful, and are closely investigating the standing of all who are not distinctly known to have all the necessary strength. Loans are freely applied for, and where the paper is acceptable, are quite freely made. Still the demand is far below the loaning capacity of the banks. Local stocks command a better price than might generally be anticipated, showing the prevailing confidence in our local securities. The real estate market is generally dull, although a few good sales are reported.

A correspondent has prepared a statement somewhat in extenso, showing that the amount of public debt, not national, of all the States, is $864,785,000. New York State labors under $159,000,000 of this, or nearly one-fifth of the entire amount. This is doubtless increased by nearly $40,000,000 by the addition to the debt of the city and county of New York which have been effected since the Tammany Ring frauds, for the census returns the city and county debt at about $83,000,000, whereas the last competition of the baffling problem of adding up the debt puts it at about $120,000,000. Pennsylvania has $89,000,000 of debt. Her per capita tax, however, is but $6.96, against $11.06 for New York. The next largest public debt is that of Massachusetts, amounting to $69,000,000 which is more than $47.00 to each inhabitant, and amounts to one-thirtieth of the wealth of the State. The fourth is that of Virginia, $56,921,000; next, Louisiana, $53,000,000; Tennessee, $48,000,000; Missouri, $46,900,000, and Illinois, $42,000,000. But one other State has a debt of more than $30,000,000—North Carolina—which has nearly $32,500,000. The States having the lowest amount of public debt (not including national debt) are: Nebraska, $2,000,000; Nevada, $1,866,000; Texas, $1,613,000; West Virginia, $561,000 (though it is understood that there is a claim on the part of Virginia that a portion of her bonded debt should be assumed by West Virginia); Delaware, $596,000, and, last and lowest, Oregon, $218,000. There is a great variety in the ratios which these State debts bear to the true wealth of the respective States. In one of the States this ratio runs as high as one to six. This is in Louisiana, whose debt, not national, is more than $53,000,000, and whose wealth is $323,000,000.

The wreck of the Jacques Cartier Bank, of Montreal, which suspended some time ago, seems as complete as that of Duncan, Sherman & Co., or the Cook County National Bank. An incompetent, if not rascally, Cashier was the cause of the ruin. Without the knowledge of the Directors he advanced about $1,000,000 to the Northern Colonization Railway, which failed to negotiate its bonds in London, and therefore could not repay the bank. The Cashier falsified the accounts and the published reports of the bank's condition. He swore that the bank had $126,000 in specie when it had less than $3,500; that a large balance was due from foreign bankers, when the debt was the other way; that there was a reserve fund of $275,000, when $185,000 of it was in outlawed bills. The assets include $600,000 of past due bills, and $702,000 of overdrawn accounts, and are not looked upon as likely to produce much to depositors.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

U. S. 6's, 5-20's 1867	119½	6-20's 1867	120¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	121¾	1868—coupons	121
5-20's 1862	——¾	10-40's	114¾
" 1864	115¾	Currency 6's	123
" 1865	115¾	New 5 per cents	116¼
" 1865 new	115¾	10-40's—coupons	115
RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Cen	104¾	Ohio & Mississippi	19¾
Erie	23¾	Union Pacific	72⅝
R. I.	98¼	Toledo & Wabash	6
C. C. & I. C.	4½	Harlem	134½
St. Paul	67⅝	Adams Express	100½
Do. Pref.	83½	American Express	58
Michigan Southern	90¾	U. S. Express	42
Illinois Central	97¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	80
North Western Com	43	Quicksilver	16½
Do. Pref.	56¾	Mariposa	8
Rock Island	109¼	Hannibal & St. Jos.	24½
Pacific Mail	39¾	Panama	122
New York Central	104¾	Iron Mountain	15
Do. Scrip	96	Union Pac. 1st	

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

Penn'a R. R. (B)	50¾	Cen. Transp. (B)	46½
Reading	55¾	Empire Do	39
U. Co. of N. J. (B)	130	A. V. R. R. 7-30. (B)	90
Old Colony (B)	114¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	74
Lehigh Valley (B)	62¾		

NEW YORK, August 19, 1875.

Gold opened at 113⅞ and closed at 113⅞, the two extremes of the day being 114 and 113¾. The rates paid for borrowing were 1-64 per diem, and 7, 6, 3, 4 and 2 per cent. per annum, and flat. Government and railroad bonds are firm. State securities are quiet. The Assistant Treasurer to-day awarded $1,500,000 gold at from 113.52 to 113.78. Stocks were strong throughout the day, and closed at about the highest prices reached. The improvement ranged from ½ to 1¾ per cent., and was most conspicuous in Western shares. Rock Island rose from 108½ to 109¾, Northwestern from 42½ to 43, St. Paul from 36¾ to 37⅝, and Lake Shore from 60¼ to 60¾. St. Paul preferred rose from 62½ to 63¾, and Northwest preferred from 56¾ to 57¾, closing at 63¼ and 56¾ respectively. Western Union advanced from 83¾ to 84¼, and closed at 84. Pacific Mail closed at 38¾, after selling at 38¾@38¾. New York Central advanced to 105. Union Pacific ranged between 72½ and 72¾, closing at the latter price. Erie, which opened at a decline of 1 per cent., afterwards rose from 14¾ to 15¾, and closed at 15¾. The dealings were larger than yesterday and better distributed. The transactions aggregated 70,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Pacific Mail, 10,000 Western Union, 8,000 Northwest common, 3,600 preferred, 12,000 Rock Island, 3,400 St. Paul preferred, 6,000 Erie, and 8,000 Lake Shore.

Governments.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 121¾; 5-20s of '64, 115¾; do of '65, 118¾; do of '65, new, 120¾; do of '67, 120¾; do of '68, 120¾; new 5s, 116¾; 10-40s, 114¾; coupons, 118; currency 6, 123.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 49; new, 49¾; Virginia, new, 39; old, 40; Missouri 6s, 101¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 84¼; Pacific Mail, 38¾; Adams Express, 100½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 80; American Merchants' Union Express, 59; United States Express, 41; New York Central, 104¾; Erie, 15¾; do preferred, 25; Harlem, 134½; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 83; Union Pacific, 72¾; Lake Shore, 60¾; Illinois Central, 98¾; Pittsburgh, 89¾; Northwestern common, 42¾; do preferred, 56¾; New Jersey Central, 97½; Rock Island, 109¾; St. Paul, 37; do preferred, 63¾; Wabash, 6; do preferred, 7; Fort Wayne, 98¾; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 21½; Chicago & Alton, 103; do preferred, 106; Ohio and Mississippi, 19¾; Indiana Central, 4½; Burlington & Quincy, 117½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 24½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 91½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 39, Union, 2½; Central Pacific, 3.

LONDON, August 19—5 P. M.—Foreign stocks are falling heavily, the market still feeling the effects of the tumult yesterday in Turkish, Egyptian and Peruvian stocks. A still further decline of ½ per cent. is noted in consols and United States issues of 1881. Erie has fallen ½ and Central ½. Union Pacific sixes and land grant bonds and Central Pacific sixes have all fallen. Altogether the market is in an anxious condition. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £498,000 in the past week. The proportion of reserve to liability is 54¾ per cent. Consols 94 9-16; 5-20s '65, 106½; '67 108½; 10-40s 104½; new 5s, 105; New York Central, 94; Erie, 13½; do preferred, 28.

PARIS, August 19.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 6,078,000 francs in the past week. Rentes 65f 65c

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Business was fair with commission houses and jobbers, but foreign goods ruled quiet. Prints, ginghams and worsted dress goods are in ready demand. Cotton goods are in moderate request at unchanged prices. Wool flannels move more freely, but men's wear woolens continue quiet. The *Daily Bulletin* says W. R. Locke, of Passaic, a well known calico printer, suspended payment.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Aug. 19, 1875.

There is nothing to record in connection with the general merchandise markets excepting a firmer feeling in Breadstuffs, under the influence of yesterday's advices both from the east and west. Business continues slow, as it always is during the midsummer, but our merchants and manufacturers are hopeful of at least an average trade this fall, and there is no good reason apparent why their expectations should not be realized.

BUTTER—Sales of prime to choice solid packed at 25a28, and the demand continues fully up to the supply. Low grade stock continues dull, and can only be disposed of at very low prices, say 10a15c.

BEANS—In very light supply, but there is little or no demand; occasional small sales of mediums at $2.10a2.15, and prime navies, of which our market is bare, would probably bring $2.15@2.20 per bushel additional.

BROOM CORN—The market continues unsettled; manufacturers do not know what course to pursue; whether to stock up at current rates or hold off. A Chicago exchange of Wednesday says: The order trade continued light at full current prices. A well-known dealer, who has just made a tour of the broom-corn sections of Ohio, says the growers think they will be fortunate if they secure half a crop. On the low lands the corn was completely drowned out, and the fields left bare of vegetation. On the knolls the crop fared better, but everywhere it is backward. Some growers predict not over half a crop in this State, and look for high prices this fall. In Kansas and New York the corn looks passably well. The market is firm at the annexed prices: Good to choice hurl, 12 1-2a13 1-2c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom quotable at 11 1-2a13; fair to good do, 10 1-2a11c; inferior brush, 8 1-2a9 1-2c; crooked, 6 1-2a8c.

CHEESE—The market is less active and easier, and we reduce our quotations to 11a11 1-2 for prime Ohio Factory. A New York paper of Wednesday, says: Receipts for the week, 76,000 boxes; do. last week, 132,428 do.; exports past week, 72,625 boxes; do. last week, 103,091 do.; same week last year, 95,481 do. Receipts are 30 lower and the market is dull. A good class of shipping grade of factory is offered freely at 11 cents. There is no prospective animation. At Utica on Monday sales were 9,900 bxs. out of an offering of 13,000, at 10¾a10¾c, with 11¾c for three fine ordered lots; sales generally, 10¾c. At Little Falls on Monday sales, 2,000 bxs at 11a11¼c.

EGGS—The inquiry continues very light, and the market dull and weak, although prices are nominally unchanged, 14a15.

FRUITS—Peaches continue to come forward freely, but with a steady demand, good fruit is bringing full prices; $1a1,50 per box. Apples also coming in freely, but dull; too, are selling generally at full rates, $3a4 per bbl. Blackberries, $ 1.40a1.50 per pail, or 15 cents per quart. Plums, $3a4 per bushel. Water Melons, 15a20 each.

FLOUR—Remains firmer, under the influence of yesterday's advices both from Chicago and New York, but trade continues quiet, and prices remain unchanged. We repeat former quotations: $7,25a7,50 for spring, to include brands of either winter or spring, in a jobbing way. Fancy Rye Flour, $6a5,50, according to quality, in which there is a great difference.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade, while it is not to say active, is about all that can reasonably be expected at this season. Sales small, showing a disposition on the part of buyers to carry light stocks of goods and possibly this is the best policy to pursue under existing circumstances. Both Sugars and Coffee continue firm, but the balance of the list is quiet. Sugars are not near as active as they were at this time last year, which may be attributed to the failure of the fruit crop in the western country.

SUGARS.			
Crushed	12	Standard B	10¾
Granulated	11¾	Ex C Standard	10¾
Powdered	12	Demerara	10@10¼
Standard A	10¾	Porto Rico	8¾@ 9¾
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¾	Refined Yellows	8¾@10

COFFEE.			
Rio Good	22	Roasted loose	27¾
Rio Prime	24	Roasted Java	30
Rio Fancy	25	P. Java, loose	33½
R. Rio, lb pkgs	28		

RICE.			
Rangoon, per lb	7¾@8	Patna, per lb	7¾@8
Carolina, per lb	8¾@9		

MOLASSES.			
Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	75@80
Demarara	55		

SYRUPS.			
Sugar house	25@40	Sugar Drips	60@65
Maryland	45	White Drips	65@70
Silver Drips	60	Extra Golden	65@70

GRAIN—The general tone of the market for Wheat is firmer, but there is little or no movement in it here, and prices are nominally unchanged at $1,50a1,55 for Pennsylvania and Ohio old red; ditto amber and white, 3a5c per bushel additional. No receipts of new crop here as yet that we are aware of, and the receipts of old continue very small; millers do not appear very anxious to buy at current rates, as it is claimed that there is little or no margin for profit in the product; the condition, too, that wheat is higher relatively than Flour. The Oat market continues active, as the supply on spot is very small, scarcely equal to the demand, notwithstanding it is still confined entirely to supplying immediate wants. Prime old white, on spot, quotable at 69a70, and new crop 55a60, as to quality and condition. Shelled Corn is dull and lower; quotable at 79a80, on track, as to quality. Ear in light supply, with some little inquiry; 82a83 on track. Nothing doing in Rye or Barley.

HAY—The supply of prime old Baled is light, and prices are still maintained, $25a26; new do., $20a23.

POTATOES—Continue quiet and unchanged; $2a2,25 per barrel. Sweet Potatoes, $4,50a6 per bbl., with receipts rapidly increasing.

PROVISIONS—There is a continued steady jobbing trade, and the general tone of the market is firmer, but prices remain as last quoted. As noted in our last report, we have advanced our quotations on Sugar-Cured Hams and Breakfast Bacon.

Hams—Extra S. C.		Lard-Prime Leaf in	
Do. Large	14¾	tierces, 50 lbs.	14¾
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	12	Do., half barrels	15
Do. Plain S. C.	11	Lard-Refined, for sum-	
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	13½	mer use in tierces 15	
Beef Tongues Sugar Cured, ¾ doz	$7.50	Do., in ½ bbls	15½
Bacon Shoulders	10	Do., in kit	16
Bacon Sides	13¾	Do., 2 lb caddies	17
Short Rib do	13¾	Do., 5 lb do	16
Clear Sides	14¾	Do., 3 lb pails	16
Mess Port, ¾ bbl	$23.00	Do., 5 lb do	16
Miner's Lard Oil	85	Do., 3 lb do	17
Lard Oil	70	Cheese	13
Carbon Oil	25		

POULTRY—Live Chickens in fair supply, and selling at 45a55 cents per pair, by the coop.

RAGS—Good mixed, 2¼a3.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed, in a small way, $3a3,25; Clover, $8,25a8,50.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Aug. 19, 1875.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acac., sorts	20a 30	Oil, Anise	$3.50a4.00
1st select	40a 50	Bergam	3.00
1st select	50a 60	Cassia	2.00a2.20
Acid, Citric	1.25a1.36	Castor	1.40
Oxalic	22a 25	Lemon	2.45a3.75
Tartaric	55a 60	Linseed R	75
Alcohol	2.45a2.60	Linseed B	80
Ash, Pots	6a 7	Sassafras	90a1.35
A Barb	40a 50	Olive	1.25a2.00
Soda	3	Peppermint	6.50a6.50
Soot		Pits	3.25a3.50
Balm	3¾a 4½	Orange	4.00
Amm., Aq.	8a 12	Origanum	70a1.20
Carb	12a 15	Pennyroyl	3.00a3.50
Arnica, Flor	15a 20	Peppermint	6.50
Assafœtida	25a 35	Rose	6.00
Balm, Copaib	95a1.00	Sassafras	90a1.00
Canada	1.75a 80	Wintergr'n	4.80
Bay Rum	2.75a3.50	Pot, Bi Carb	20
Bis, Sub car	2.75a3.00	Prus Chrom	25
Sub nit	2.20a2.25	Bromide	70a 80
Blue Mass	70	Chlorate	33a 38
Vitriol	11 a12	Iodide	3.33a3.50
Borax, ref'd	16¾a 19	Quinine	2.40a2.50
Brim., Roll	4a 5¾	Root, Gent	12
Flor. sulp	4½a 5	Gin. E. I	18
Buchu	16a 25	Gin. Jam	25
Calomel Am	1.20	Ipecac P.	1.80
Camphor	30a 32	Jalap P	85
Camwood	5a 9	Rhubarb	1.00a1.50
Chamo. Ger	60	Rad. Pow	1.00a1.50
Bone	26	Sar. Hond	58
Chloral Hyd	2.50	Sar. Mex	58
Chloroform	1.10a1.25	Senega	58
Cincho. Pale	70a 80	Spigelia	45
Red	120a1.30	Val. Eng	38
Yellow	35a 40	Ger	25
Cochineal	65a 75	Saffron Am	60a1.00
Copperas	2½a 3	Salammoniac	14a 16
Cream Tar	45a 50	Epsom	3a 5
Cubebs	18a 20	Glauber	2¾a 4
Dovers Pow'd	1.75a1.80	Rochelle	35
Ergot	75	Soda Ash	2a 3¾
Ether, Nit.	50a 55	Sal. Carb'n	20
Sul	75a 80	Carbon	2.50
Ext. Log'wd	12¾a14	Phos	74a 85
Liqu. Cal.	28a 45	Mustard	35
Hal	20a 30	Senna, Alex	17a 22
Fustic	3a 4	E. I	17a 22
Glycer. Pure	20a 30	Tinnev	15
Bowers'	3a 4	Shellac	38
Indigo, Man	1.00a1.20	Soap, Castile	12a 15
S. F.	1.10a1.25	White	18a 21
Iodine	4.50a4.75	Soda Ash	4a 5
Iodoform	92 oz	Bi Carb	5a 6
Juniper Ber	7a 9	Strych. Cry	2.00a2.25
Logwood	23a 24	Pulv	2.75a3.00
Madder	12a 17	Sugar Lead	24a 28
Magnes, Cal	80a1.00	Sul. Flow	4a 42
Carb	30a 35	Vit	5.38a6
Manna, Fla	1.25	Copal	1.25a2.00
Morph, Sul	4.70a5.00	Damar	1.50a1.80
Nit. silver	1.05 oz	Japan	80a1.20
Opium	6.90a7.20	Venet. Red	2½a 4½
Powd	9.00a9.60	Whiting	1½a 2½

Grain in Store.

CHICAGO.

The following were the amounts of grain in store at Chicago on the dates named, as reported by the State Registrar of Grain:

	Aug. 16.	Aug. 17.
	1875.	1874.
Wheat	821,712	929,691
Corn	2,744,319	1,536,967
Oats	92,881	172,999
Rye	5,321	24,352
Barley	4,288	24,010
Total all kinds	3,668,321	2,715,019

As compared with last week the above statement shows a decrease of 293,046 bu. of wheat, 276,127 bu. of corn, 25,493 bu. of oats, 788 bu. of barley, and an increase of 2,705 bu. rye.

MILWAUKEE.

The stock of grain in Milwaukee on Aug. 14 was reported by the elevator companies, as compared with the stock on the corresponding date last year, as follows:

	1875.	1874.
Wheat, bu	708,642	491,286
Corn, bu	17,006	9,641
Oats, bu	9,856	28,559
Rye, bu	5,310	362
Barley, bu	6,072	

PEORIA.

The following table exhibits the stock of grain in Peoria on the dates named, as reported by the Secretary of the Board of Trade:

	Aug. 14, 1875.	Aug. 7, 1875.	Aug. 15, 1874.
Wheat, bu.	1,487	2,088	3,068
Corn, bu.	25,292	20,627	138,979
Oats, bu.	27,934	21,163	49,159
Rye, bu.	17,237	4,147	27,178
Barley, bu.	.....	.....	1,224

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 19, 1875.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of live stock at the Pittsburgh Central Stock Yards for five days, and, to afford a comparison, we append those of the corresponding time last week also:

Cattle.

	Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday	41 cars	53 cars	41 cars	11 cars.
Monday	20 "	116 "	18 "	26 "
Tuesday	— "	22 "	2 "	2 "
Wednesday	37 "	37 "	15 "	16 "
Thursday	13 "	21 "	7 "	1 "
Total	64 "	249 "	83	56 "
Same time last week	105 "	250 "	88	92 "

CATTLE.

The run, as will be seen, has been less than that of the same time last week; the falling off was only one car of local, while that of through consignments was 31 cars less. The sales aggregate 3,904 head against 3,347 same time last week; Philadelphia buyers thus far have bought 75 cars; New York, 12 cars; country dealers and butchers, 153 cars, or nearly one-half of the entire number sold. New York continues to take hold very sparingly, and Philadelphia has not been buying very freely of late, while as for Baltimore, so far as we know, there has not been a single bullock bought for that market for several months.

The supply on sale was heavy and the poorest in point of quality we have had this season; the great proportion of the offerings consisted of thin heifers, old cows and stags, together with a fair sprinkling of Texans and Cherokees, although it is but proper to state that the latter grade of cattle are better in order and condition than early in the season. It was very generally conceded that the market for these common and medium cattle was the worst of the season; prices were quoted from ½a¾c lower, and even for the very best, the market was draggy, and some salesmen reported a decline of 10a12 1-2c per cwt. Fortunately for the selling interest, there was an unusually large attendance of stock buyers and country dealers, and but for this trade would have been much worse; as are adv stated, these country buyers took 140 cars out of the 242 cars sold, and it was mostly the grade of cattle of which the supply largely consisted they bought. If there had been a proportionate demand for choice beeves that there was for common cattle, prices would have been advanced, as the supply of the latter was light, yet withal, the market was very unsatisfactory to sellers, and some owners, unwilling to accept current rates, shipped on east in first hands.

Seven cents was very generally conceded to-day to be the top of the market for prime beeves, yet there was a drove from Kentucky, of exceeding good quality, for which 7¼c could probably have been realized—the same cattle would have sold readily last week for 7¼. A salesman remarked that he believed more than one-half of all the cattle were sold under 4½c, and a good deal of the stuff on sale was dear at almost any price, being unfit for beef and not suitable to put on grass. The quality of the Texas cattle is said to be improving; sales were made at 3,25a4,15 for fair to good, and some of the butchers have been buying a good many Cherokees of late. There is an increasing demand for stockers, and as grass is abundant, it is likely that it will continue.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 1,400a1,500 steers	6,62a7,12
Extra 1,200a1,300 steers	5,50a6,00
Good 1,100a1,200 steers	5,00a5,50
Fair 1,000a1,100 steers	4,50a4,90
Common, 900a1,000 steers	3,75a4,00
Rough Cows, Stags and Bulls	2,50a3,50
Texans, as per quality	3,25a4,50
Stockers, as per quality	2,50a3,50

Our New York exchanges report that the market as having been very unsatisfactory. One of them says: "Prices at Chicago fell off during the week ending with Friday last 1-4a½c per hundred, live weight, and at this market here, where the decline has been ¼a½c per lb. dead weight, complain of large losses, and declare that there is no profit in the business, especially for shippers who pay full freight rates, or $110 per carload of 20,000 lb. from Chicago." Another remarks: "Selling owners complained of heavy losses, and the trade was not satisfactory to either buyers or sellers. Overweight cases and discriminations in favor of certain drovers whose interests are connected with stock yard properties, are prejudicial to the trade."

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There has been quite a reaction in the market for this class of stock, as compared with last week, not that there was any increase in the demand, but, in consequence of the very large receipts; the arrivals from and including Sunday up until noon today show a falling off of 36 cars, hence an advance of 25 to 50c per cwt was established, notwithstanding the advices from the east were anything but encouraging. Indeed, we heard it asserted that sheep brought fully as much here as could have been obtained for them in New York, which confirms a point already made, that the improvement was not in consequence of an increased demand, but owing to the very limited supply, and furthermore, the advance was only on the best grades. Common and medium possibly sold a little more readily, but there was no quotable improvement in prices. Lambs also were better, and for the same reason. The outlook for the balance of this and the coming week is not very encouraging, as we look for a light demand in consequence of the unfavorable reports that reach us from the east.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 95a100 lbs	5,25a5,60
Good 85a90 lbs	4,75a5,00
Good 75a80 lbs	4,25a4,50
Common 70a75 lbs	3,25a3,75
Lambs, 50a60 lbs	5,00a6,00
Stock Ewes, per head	$1,50a2,50

HOGS.

The arrivals continue light, and mostly common in point of quality; the bulk of the arrivals were grassers from Ohio and Indiana, but even for the best grades of corn fed the market is slow, and prices are barely maintained, notwithstanding the very limited supply. Philadelphia buyers are not buying much over one-half the number they usually do at this season of the year, and New York shippers are not doing much, if any, better; there are various reasons assigned for this falling off in the demand, the chief one is that prices are entirely too high for butchers, who can scarcely cut the price of a hog out of the meat. The fact is, both hogs and cattle are entirely too high for either the drover, dealer or consumer, and an early decline is not only probable, but desirable—the growers and railroads are making about all that is to be made in the live stock trade. To-day the supply on sale was very meagre, and there were some sales of prime Philadelphias at 8,65, but they had a through bill.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Hogs	8,50a8,60
Light Yorkers	8,00a8,10
Heavy Yorkers	7,80a8,00
Rough and Inferior	6,00a6,50

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 19, 1875.

Trade, which has been very dull and unsatisfactory for some time past, was rendered more so to-day by the reported failure of a prominent New York exporter. Crude which was quoted yesterday at $1,17 1-2 was offered this afternoon at at $1,15 1-2, and Conduit certificates at 86¾a87 1-2. Refined closed dull, with indications that present prices cannot be maintained; early in the day it was quoted at 11 bid and 11¾ asked, but after the reception of the news of the failure, to which reference has been made, there were but very few buyers. Quotable at 8¾a8¾ on cars here.

The Barrel trade remains unchanged; countries, $1,15a1,25; city's, $1,35a1,40.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & F	Crystal O W	930
S. Crary	Rathbun O W	240
G. M. Robinson	Loomis O W	234
C. C. Beggs	Miller O W	83
Total		1,496

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Vesta Oil Works	Geo. Pohl	406
"	"	300
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co	468
National O W	Eugene Poultry	664
Lockhart & Frew	Eugene Poultry	416
Standard Oil Co	Eugene Poultry	320
National O W	Eugene Poultry	150
John Spear	Geo. Pohl	52
W. P. Logan & Co	John P. Logan	101
Total		3,081

Chicago Lumber Market.

The lumber market was moderately active yesterday, and easy under large offerings. The receipts for the past few days have been very heavy (reported yesterday at nearly 16,000,000 feet) and the yard docks are full of lumber, so there is no chance to unload vessels even if dealers needed the stuff. Sales were made at about old figures. Joists and scantling were quoted at $8,50, and inch stuff at $10a13 for fair to choice, and $8a9 for common. Lath were steady at $1,50, and shingles at $2,10a2,50.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Ore Blooms, and Muck Bar.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Graff B. & Co	m b., 4	Lewis O & P	m., 1
Shoenberger & Co	4	Laughlin & Co	8
W. Clarke & Co	m. 3	J. W. Porter	m., 1
Isabella Fur. o	1		
Total	22		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace	m..15	Reese G & W	3
Shoenberger & Co	1	Hussey & W	1
Lewis O. & P.	m.. 2	Zug & Co	m., 1
Wm. Clark	o..... 2	H. Lloyd & Son	m., 1
Jones & L	o..... 2	Everson & McC	o., 2
McConnell & Co	p. 1	Mullins & M	s 1
Total			32

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

Mullins & M.	s..... 1	Phillips & N	m.. 1
Zug & Co	o..... 1	Reese G. & W	o.. 1
S. B. & Co	o..... 2	Lucy Fur	m..... 5
Lucy Furnace	o.....11		
Total			22

PENNA R. R.

W. J. Hammond	s 5	Chess S. & Co	m.. 2
Total			7

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

A. H. Childs	m..... 6	Everson & McC	o. 1
J. C. Cox	s..... 1		
Total			8

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 19.—Hay firm; old prime $27; new, on its merits, $28. Pork dull and easier at $22,75. Coffee firmer; ordinary to prime 18¼a20¼c. Others unchanged.

THE WOOL TRADE.

New York.

The market is dull, and in prices we find no occasion to change since our last. There is some demand for Combing Delaine and Fine Fleeces at unchanged values, and more steadiness is apparent in view of the recent decline, and holders are more hopeful of the immediate future. Manufacturers are only buying in small parcels, as the Woolen Goods market does not warrant their increasing their stocks; as it is, the market has not improved since our last, but is dull and tame; the unsettled state of the weather seems to affect all branches of business. Foreign wools are also dull, and prices favor the buyer. Carpet, owing to the light supplies, business is restricted and prices rule firm. California and Texas wools are without any change. Pulled wools met with a fair inquiry at steady prices. To move any larger lots of Fleeces lower prices would have to be accepted; 45a48c is about the market for X and XX Fleeces. The sales embrace 10,000 lbs X and XX Ohio Fleeces at 47c; 4,000 do. Scoured California at 75c; 8,000 do. Eastern Texas on private terms; 5,000 do. Spring California at 30c; 3,000 do. Medium Western Fleeces on private terms; 10 bags Black Pulled on private terms; 12 bags No. 1 do on private terms; 25 bags Lambs do. on private terms.

PHILADELPHIA.

The market, as previously reported, is in a dull and unsatisfactory condition, owing in a great measure to the depression in manufactured goods and the stoppage of many of the large mills. On Ohio descriptions we quote reduce our prices 1 per cent., with few sellers at this concession. Medium fleece is in steady request. Combing is in greatly reduced stock, and meets with a fair inquiry. About 525,000 lb. were sold, at following prices: Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, fleeces, XX and above, 45a47c; X at 43a47c; medium, 50a51c; quarter-blood at 40a44c; combing—fine unwashed, 30a31c; medium unwashed, 36a37; washed fleece, 62a65c; unwashed fleece, 40a43c. New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin—XX and above, 44a45; X, 44a45c; one-half blood, 43a50c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 19, 1875.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat lower; No 1 spring Chicago $1,27; No 2 $1,19 spot; $1,19¾ seller August; $1,17a1,17½ seller September; No 3 $1,11¾a1,11¾; rejected $1,05¼a1,06¼. Corn dull and unsettled; No 2 67¼a68¼c spot; 67¼a69c seller September; 67½a73c seller October; rejected 64a65c. Oats a shade lower; No 2 39½a40c spot; 39c seller August; 41c seller September or October; rejected 34½a35c. Barley active; $1,05 seller September; $1,04 seller October. Rye steady; 81c bid seller August; 78a78½c seller September.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower but steady; $20,87½ spot; $20,80 seller September; $20,72½ seller October. Lard firm; fair demand and unchanged. Bulk meats nominal: shoulders 10c; short rib 13c; short clear 13½c.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at $1,19½.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Flour firm; receipts 6,000 barrels; super western and State $5a5,65; common to good $5,75a6,15; good to choice $6,25a6,45; white wheat extra Ohio $6,85a7,25; St. Louis do. $6,90a7,30; Rye flour steady at $4,90a6,10. Corn meal quiet at $3,70a4. Wheat very dull,; No 2 Chicago spring heated to strictly prime $1,27a1,33; No 2 Milwaukee prime $1,34a1,35; No 1 do $1,37a1,38. Barley and malt quiet. Corn closed heavy; receipts 9,000 bushels; western mixed by steamer 78a79c; do sail 79a82c; yellow 83a85c. Oats quiet; western mixed 62a63c; white 66a70c. Hay unchanged. Hops dull; firm at 17¾a20½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 7¾a8¾c; prime 8¾c. Molasses and rice quiet and firm. Petroleum easier; crude 9c; refined 11¼c. Tallow steady at $1,70a1,75. Turpentine steady at 31¾c. Eggs heavy; western 20a21½c.

DAILY GAZETTE.

Circulation, 15,800.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The current issue of the WEEKLY GAZETTE is for sale on our counter to-day. It contains a complete resume of local and general news, telegraphic intelligence from every part of the world, commercial, financial, oil and cattle market reports, and editorials on all the leading topics of the day; altogether, thirty-six columns of choice reading matter, embracing subjects of interest to the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, and the family. The reputation of the GAZETTE is so thoroughly established, especially in the correctness of its commercial and market reports, that it has gained a circulation

The Largest in Western Pennsylvania.

It is, at the same time, the cheapest in the list of weeklies of its grade. The subscription and club rates are as follows:

TERMS—Single copy, $1.75; clubs of five, $1.50. Clubs of ten, 1.40; this includes postage paid by the publishers. A copy of the WEEKLY GAZETTE will be sent free to the party who acts as agent, for every ten numbers paid for.

Its especial merits are:

It contains the Latest News from all parts of the World.

Its Market Reports are prepared especially and exclusively for this journal, and are the only reliable ones published in Pittsburgh.

It is especially adapted for the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant, and general Family use.

The large circulation of the GAZETTE is attributable to the recognition of its merits, and not to the efforts of canvassers who make a business of securing names on a percentage. Postmasters at many points have acted for us, and these alone are our accredited agents. All desirous of receiving the Weekly GAZETTE published in Pittsburgh should subscribe at once FOR THE GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

The Gazette for the Summer.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have the Daily GAZETTE sent to them by mail, by leaving their orders at the counting-room.

Leetsdale Camp Meeting.

A special train will leave Allegheny City Sunday, August 22, at 8 A. M. for Leetsdale camp meeting. Returning will leave Leetsdale at 9 P. M. Excursion rates 60 cents round trip.

Confession of Murder.

A dispatch from New York city yesterday states that "A young German, whose given name is John Kane *alias* Stilling, surrendered to the police last evening, saying that on the 20th of May last, with three other tramps, he was concerned in the murder and robbery of an old German, about forty miles east of Pittsburgh, Pa."

The Oppenheimer Robbery.

Yesterday Chief of Police McCandless was informed by telegraph, from Harrisburg, that the packages supposed to contain the balance of the laces and other fine goods stolen from Oppenheimer & Co.'s store, were taken from the train at that city, and would be delivered to the owners. The confederates of Henry Ellis, or whatever his name may be, were not apprehended.

The Nation Depositors.

The depositors of the Nation Trust Company met last night in the Ralston school building and decided to grant the stockholders an extension. Those who were present signed the extension, and those who stated they would sign at the "depositors' meeting to be held on the 27th inst., signed proxies so that the committee having the matter in charge can act for them.

Shoving Counterfeit.

Ed. Hough and Frank Smith were arrested last night by Jack Lambert, a special policeman on duty at the Germania Garden, and placed in the Allegheny Police Station on a charge of having attempted to pass counterfeit money at the Germania Garden. They will be given a hearing over to the United States officers this morning for a hearing before the Commissioner.

Base Ball Items.

The Dan. Downer and Active clubs play this afternoon at Union Park, and the East End and Iron City clubs to-morrow at Torrence's station.

Al. Pratt, of the Xanthas, and Rus. McKelvy and Dave. Miller, of the Braddocks, have been invited to join the Buckeye club, of Cleveland, which Mr. James Carleton, of Cleveland, is endeavoring to re-organize.

The Marker Rush club defeated the Pittsburgh yesterday by a score of 14 to 13.

United States District Court.

The following business was disposed of yesterday in this Court, before Judge McCandless:

R. Crooks & Co., Allegheny city. Voluntary petition in bankruptcy, filed and referred to Register Shafer.

Jo Sharp McElhaul, Sewickley, Allegheny county. Voluntary petition in bankruptcy, filed and referred to Register Shafer. The failure of the petitioner occurred several years ago, and the property was turned over to assignee, under State laws, and the present proceeding is for the purpose of formally discharging the petitioner.

Probable Murder.

The people of Altoona were considerably surprised on night before last to hear of the attempted murder of James Killyan by Benjamin F. Kelley. The two men were employed in the car shops, and some time ago were paying attention to the same lady, and quite a jealousy existed. A few days ago the young lady was married to Killyan, and this appeared to weigh heavily upon young Kelley's mind. His took his opportunity on Wednesday, and while Killyan was at work, stole up behind him and hit him on the head with a hammer. He attempted to follow the blow with another, but the shop hands interfered and prevented him. He has been arrested, and is now in jail awaiting the result of Killyan's injuries. It is thought they will prove fatal.

Monastic.

The current number of the *Catholic* states that an election was held on Monday, at St. Paul's Monastery, South Side, when the following Fathers were elected to Preside over the different houses of the Order in the United States: Provisional—Very Rev. F. John Thomas, C. P. First Consultor—Rev. F. Victor. Second Consultor—Rev. F. Charles. Master of Novices—Very Rev. F. Bernardinus, C. P. Rector of St. Paul's Monastery, Pittsburgh—Very Rev. F. Dominic, C. P. Rector of Monastery, Dunkirk, N.Y.—Very Rev. F. Basil, C. P. Rector of St. Michael's Monastery, West Hoboken, N. J.—Very Rev. F. Filus, C. P. Rector of St. Joseph's Retreat, Baltimore, Md.—Very Rev. John Baptist, C. P. Rector of Holy Cross Retreat, Cincinnati, Ohio—Very Rev. F. Guido, C. P.

Horse Stealing.

Alderman McKenna, of the Fourth ward, was bothered about a horse case yesterday. A man named George Heislaer was, until recently in the employ of Henry Coleman, of the East End. Coleman loaned him a pair of horses to go a short distance in the country, and when he awakened one morning, thought the team rather long returned, only one horse showed up. Then he hunted the horse markets and made tours of the "For Hire" wagon stands. Yesterday he found the missing animal in the possession of James McCord, expressman, and had him brought before Squire McKenna. McCord proved he had purchased the horse from Heislaer, and turned him over to the owner. Coleman has made an information for horse stealing against Heislaer, and a warrant was issued.

Cruelty to a Human Being.

Yesterday morning, between twelve and one o'clock a man named James O'Neill, was arrested by the city police. Mr. O'Neill and some friends had been out enjoying themselves, and had "a good time" at a tavern on Penn avenue near Twenty-eighth street. Here his friends [?] saw fit to blacken his face. O'Neill left for his home, but on the way stopped at the Green Tree House. His place was closed and O'Neill went into a side alley and endeavored to effect an entrance through a side door. The man's clothing was soaking wet, and he was carrying bitterly when the officer reached him. As the patrolman could not make anything out of the man, he escorted him to the Central station. Here he was registered as colored, although the brogue on his tongue was unquestionable. At the hearing in the morning O'Neill was asked whether he was white or black. He promptly assured the Mayor that he was a white man, although his face and hands contradicted the assertion. Subsequently it was ascertained that O'Neill had been in company with a friend, and that being intoxicated, he had been made the victim of a practical joke. He had been greased, then coated with lamp black, and afterwards sent adrift, and his most intimate friend could not have identified him. He paid his fine, and now is looking for the parties who perpetrated the outrage.

THE DEATH OF DR. HERTZ.

The Coroner's Jury Unable to Discover the Cause.

Coroner McCallin held an inquest last night on the remains of Dr. Arnold Hertz, who died suddenly at his residence in Allegheny on Tuesday night, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from unknown causes. Dr. W. S. Foster, who made a *post mortem* examination, testified that he found them in healthy condition, and from a superficial examination of the stomach was unable to determine whether death had been caused by any derangement of that organ. The result of the inquest renders the death of the gentleman somewhat mysterious and dissipates the generally received opinion that it was the result of apoplexy. He had an insurance of $25,000 on his life.

Get your Lady Fingers, Macaroons and Cocoanut Drops from your grocers, at reasonable prices. These goods are made by S. S. Marvin & Co., and delivered fresh every day.

THAT CRUELTY CASE.

Law in Sewickley—Squire Rudisell's Court—How the Ray Case Was Disposed of.

Yesterday afternoon at three o'clock was the hour fixed for the hearing in the case of constable Backhouse, of Sewickley, against Mr. Ad. M. Ray, of Allegheny, charged with cruelty to animals. It will be remembered that one week ago, yesterday, Mr Ray, who is an an undertaker at No. 179 Sandusky street, Allegheny, had occasion to visit New Brighton and Rochester. He and a friend, Mr. Aaron Bayne, drove together in a light buckwagon, to which was attached a two horse team. Between Baden and Sewickley one of the horses gave sudden evidence of being sick. Mr. Ray noticed this, and desiring to do what he could for the poor brute, told Mr. Bayne to endeavor to reach Haysville, where a stable could be procured, and also another horse with which to reach the city. This the driver did, but in passing through Sewickley the sick horse got worse, and fell to the ground. Mr. Ray and Mr. Bayne immediately jumped to the ground, and unfastening the harness, did all that could be done under the circumstances. The horse in question, however, died. Then it was that Constable Backhouse, at the solicitation of several citizens, went before Justice Rudisill, and made an information against Mr. Ray, charging him with cruelty to animals. The defendant was arrested, entered bail, and yesterday the hearing came off, George R. Cochran, Esq., appearing for the defense, and Mr. Zadok Street, Superintendent of the Humane Society, representing the prosecution.

The little wooden 10x10 office of 'Squire Rudisill was crowded to suffocation, such was the great interest taken in the case by people of this borough. The hearing had been fixed for two o'clock, yet Mr. Ray claimed that he had been notified to answer the charge at three. He did dot arrive at 'Squire Rudisill's office until a few minutes of three. Meantime his bail had been forfeited, and Mr. Street was awaiting a train to take him home. The arrival of Mr. Ray, however, caused Mr. Street to request the case to be reopened, as he did not desire to take advantage of the mistake made in the hour. Fans were removed, Mr. Rudisill took his seat and the case proceeded. Mr. Street read the information of Constable Backhouse against Mr. Ray, charging him with cruelty to animals in driving a team of horses until one of them dropped dead. Mr. Street stated to the 'Squire that he knew nothing about the case, but that from what he had learned, the information made could likely be sustained. "The law says," said Mr. Street as he drew out a pamphlet from his pocket, is that "where a horse——"

Mr. Cochran—That is not the law that you are reading from, Mr. Street. Here is Purdon's Digest. Find your law there in a book sustained by the Supreme Court, and don't read it to us out of a pamphlet gotten up by your own society.

The Digest was searched and enough law found to go ahead on, and then Mr. Street called his witnesses.

Robert McPherson, sworn—Do not know anything of Mr. Ray abusing a horse; he passed me on the road on the 12th of August, but was not driving; a smaller man held the reins; Mr. Ray, if this is the gentleman, had the whip; as I saw him do was give the horse one little cut; I do not know that he abused the horse.

Anthony Meyers, sworn—I was sitting in my store door, one day last week, when I saw two men coming along in a light wagon, drawn by two horses. I saw Mr. Ray, the defendant, have hold of the whip and give the horses one or two cuts about the legs; I thought the horses had been abused; soon after